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THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.


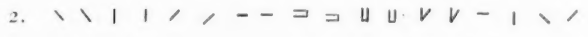
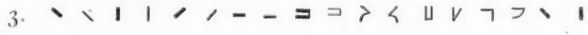
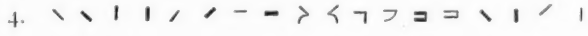
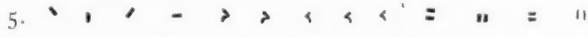


A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. VI.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.



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VOWEL AND DIPHTHONG READING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 30-38.

- I.—1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 







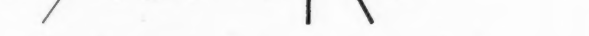



Time, 2 minutes. Read, write, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, and repeat until mastered.

- II.—1. 
2. 









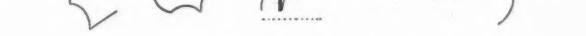


Time, 1 minute. Read, write, read, write in longhand, write again in shorthand, read, etc.

WORD READING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 39-84.

- I.—1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

Time, 1 minute. Read, write in longhand, write in shorthand, compare with engraved copy, read again, etc.

- II.—1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 

Time, 1 minute. Read, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, reread, etc.

83. In rapid writing, the connecting tick in = öö, = öö, and u ü has a tendency to become rounded; as, = öö, = öö, and u ü, which forms are allowable, and often useful in the literary style, and will be used altogether in the reporting style.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.

84. Do you read everything you write? Do you write all you read? If not, you must. Practice every day little or much. If you can have somebody read to you, you will make swifter progress. Read your writing when it is "cold." If you have difficulty in so doing, it is a sign you should review, for either you have not thoroughly learned the theory, or you have not practiced enough. Do not write the characters too large. In your private writing, or in correspondence with shorthand writers, you should use the phonographic outlines as fast as acquired, for you will thereby faster gain speed in writing and reading. The author will furnish addresses of shorthand correspondents. Learn to do your thinking in shorthand. You must learn to not hesitate in forming the correct "outline," or phonograph, for words and phrases. Always remember that shorthand is written by *sound*. As you master the "outlines," spell every word and phrase in shorthand characters, and you will thereby derive great benefit.

Spell phonographically all preceding and following exercises.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

83. Into what form does the connecting tick sometimes change in rapid writing? Is this form allowable in the literary style? What form is used in the reporting style? 84. Repeat the points of "Important Advice."

LESSON IV.

PUNCTUATION, ACCENT, EMPHASIS, ITALICS, CAPITALS, INITIALS, PROPER NAMES, AND NUMBERS.

85. In this shorthand the following signs are used in punctuation:

Period..... / , ., or ×	Parenthesis..... { }
Comma..... ,	Brackets..... []
Semicolon..... ;	Paragraph..... ¶
Colon..... :	Grief..... ⚰
Hyphen..... -	Applause..... 🎉
Dash..... —	Cheers..... 🥂
Interrogation..... ?	Smiles..... 😊
Exclamation..... !	Laughter..... 😂
Quotation..... " "	Great laughter..... 🤣

86. (a) In writing shorthand, the *period* is about the only mark of punctuation used, and / double-chay is the favorite period sign.

(b) After longhand titles, use the longhand period; as, *M.D.*, *A.M.*, *L.L.D.*

87. The *comma*, *colon*, *semicolon*, *quotation*, and *brackets* are the same as used in print. Write a circle around quotations. Do not write any form of the comma like / ē. The *apostrophe* is not used in shorthand. The *caret* must be long and acute.

88. The *hyphen* and *dash* are made wavy, to be told from - ō or — k.

89. The *interrogation*, *exclamation*, and *parenthesis* are varied, to be told from phonographs.

90. (a) The marks for *paragraph*, *grief*, *applause*, *cheers*, *smiles*, *laughter*, and *great laughter* are often useful.

(b) It is also a good plan to write the phonographs for *applause*, *cheers*, *grief*, *smiles*, *laughter*, and *great laughter*, and similar interjected expressions, and place a circle around them. All their phonographic forms will be later explained and illustrated.

91. *Accent* is shown by a small cross near the accented vowel; as, $\frac{x}{u}$ Aúgust; $\frac{x}{u}$ augúst.

92. *Emphasis* and *italics* are indicated: (a) By drawing a wavy line underneath; as, $\underline{\text{I}}$ / $\underline{\text{I}}$ |, *I* will do it.

(b) Under several consecutive words write a straight line.

93. (a) *Capitals* are shown by drawing two lines underneath for the SMALL, and three lines for the LARGE.

(b) To merely indicate that a word begins with a capital, draw two short lines underneath; as, $\underline{\text{L}}$ Tom.

(c) Generally, capitals need not be indicated.

94. *Initials* are written, surrounded by a circle, in longhand or shorthand.

(a) Our vowel forms dispense with the "nominal consonant" of other systems.

(b) Where any ambiguity is likely to result, or a letter has more than one sound, it is frequently best to write the initial in longhand; as, *C*, *Q*, and *X*. Charles can use /, but Philip must use \, not \. Theodore can use (, but Cyrus cannot use), nor can Caleb use —.

(c) Initials of titles may be written in longhand or shorthand; as, $\overline{\text{M.D.}}$ or $\overline{\text{M.D.}}$; $\overline{\text{A.M.}}$ or $\overline{\text{A.M.}}$.

95. *Proper names* may be written in longhand, or shorthand, or both. Draw a circle around proper names.

(a) When the spelling of a proper name is doubtful, it should be written in longhand.

(b) Writing a name in shorthand will give its pronunciation.

(c) It is generally safest to write in longhand all but very familiar names. Where a name frequently occurs, one longhand copy of it will usually be sufficient.

(d) A practical knowledge of shorthand will enable outlines for names to be readily composed.

(e) Any outline which might represent more than one name, should have one or more of its chief vowels inserted; as, $\overline{\text{L}}$ Lollie. (See § 82.)

96. *Numbers* may be expressed in the Arabic notation or in shorthand. In either case draw a circle around numbers. There are phonographs, special expedients, and special characters for numbers, which will be later fully explained.

WRITING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 39-84.

I.—1. Namely, top, mop; namely, top; comely, nobby; decay, tip; decay, tip; pay-day, Jew.

2. Coc, keep, teach, toe, ray, fa; Dora, tying, Mary; ape, eight, etch, ache, oak, aim; Joe, day.

3. Pew, mummy, key, knee; died, babe, tomb; death, bab, tub; poem, poesy; towel, jewel; idea, Ohio, iota; poem, poesy, idea, Ohio, iota; cap, it, knock, pa, bow.

4. (Vocalize and unvocalize:) Gay, gay; nigh, nigh; knee, knee; oak, oak; goo, goo; mew, mew; pay, pay; bee, bee; show, show; woo, woo; Jew, Jew; dash, dash; Nellie, Nellie; bah, bah; mush, mush; cur, cur; burr, burr; lush, lush; gnaw, gnaw; coy, coy; gow, gow; mow, mow; jaw, jaw; toy, toy; bough, bough; chow-chow, chow-chow.

5. Aurora, family, lady-like; dying, enemy; Elijah, vowel; bowel, toil; enemy, Johnnie, team, cow.

Time, 2 minutes, R. S. Read over, and imagine the shorthand forms. After this mental translation, write in shorthand, read your phonography, and compare it with the forms given in Lesson III. Repeat these processes until you are thoroughly acquainted with the correct forms of these words, and know why they are written as they are. Do not forget to learn how to read everything as fast as you can write it, and write it as fast as you can read it. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

II.—1. Toe, tea, eight, eat, paw, Poe, few, foe, Joe, jay, ache, oak, queue, coo, shoe, pshaw, dough,

aid, jaw, Jew, fee, fie, woe, woo, thigh, thaw, ma, aim, hay.

2. Hoe, know, gnaw, row, row, oar, ear, e'er, hour, ado, adieu, edge, age, no, knee, ah, oh, eh, I, eye, bay, boy, nay, neigh, bee, buy, foe, fay, oat, tea, ode, day.

Time, 1 minute, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read, etc. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

III.—1. Cheek, meal, beak, beech, beam, peach, sheep, peak, teeth, deem, team.

2. Mail, cake, dame, cape, make, fame, shame, game, lame, name, abate, babe, tape, came, vague, ague.

3. I, eye, dike, type, thigh, tie, knife, Myra, chime, mile, Guy, pike, nigh, shy, diet, Ida.

4. O! oh! joke, coach, comb, poem, choke, dome, poke, choke, Job, pope, know, dough, beau, Coe, show, ho, Poe.

5. Tomb, boom, coop, doom; knew, queue, view, hue, pew, Jew.

Time, 1¼ minutes, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read, and repeat until "owned." Spell this exercise in shorthand.

IV.—1. Eh? egg, edge, echo, enemy, gem, beg, Shem, poem.

2. At, Jack, tack, back, Adam, knack, pack, shack, cache, cab, cabbage.

3. Kick, big, dig, fig, pig, nig, gig.

4. Ah! balm, palm, calm; knock, job, cog, bog.

5. Ugh! shook, book, nook, cook; mum, thumb, chum, bum, dumb.

6. Err, buhr, Burr, cur, fur, fir, myrrh, pur.

Time, ¾ minute, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary style, and all but paragraph 6 in reporting style, read, and repeat until learned. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

V.—1. Awe, jaw, paw, gnaw, thaw, aught, ought, Baum, shawm, haw.

2. Boy, toy, coy, envoy, voyage, joy, annoy, ahoy, buoy.

3. Bow, bough, vow, vouch, ouch, pouch, couch.

Time, ½ minute, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read all you write, and repeat again and again. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

VI.—1. Mob, job, gaudy, foggy, Dutch, gang, duck, epic, fiat, coffee, chip, botch, apathy, chop, cameo, idea, Ohio, buggy, bang, agony, odd, Enoch, acme, pith, Emma, Anna, Jennie, shock.

2. Cash, gnash, shook, shave, ship, shell, shallow, shake, coop, bake, move, peak, peek, chalk, took, cheek, make, check, cap, keep, cope, cape, patty, Patti, tie, boy, shy, joy, oak.

3. Mow, mow, neigh, nay, age, etch, though, rye, ray, roe, dado, maim, vacate, vague, beam, shape, sheep, teach, babe, bathe, both, day, mail, chew, balk, meek, team, joke, hoe, mill, ditty, jaw, faugh.

4. Pithy, busy, big, dip, ditch, rich, pitch, Biddy, Neddy, Jocko, Dick, tip, beck, peck, check, cheque, death, bevy, levy, keg, penny, Annie, peg, fetch, baggy, boggy, Fanny, ash, natty, patch.

5. Pussy, cuckoo, nag, jag, taffy, match, catch, bob, pop, poppy, Tom, knock, bonny, money, pup, puppy, tug, bung, buck, tub, bub, cub, dub, touch, touchy, Duchy, mummy, dummy, bummy.

6. Lowell, poet, Joab, paean, Jewish, jewel, poesy, Vienna, idea, iota, Ohio, moiety, moving, move, bouquet, botch, batch, vetch, Ada, Ottawa, Chicago, Havana.

7. Tiny, China, enjoy, boyish, our, gouge, vie, dyke, decoy, alloy, allow, ally, thou, gibe, five, dowel, towel, mime, Zion, endow, bough, out, Mima, eying, fy, Pye, defy, cow, now, oil, owl, Nina, ivy.

Time, 3½ minutes, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read over and over, and repeat the exercise several times. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

VII.—1. Bah, baa, pa, pea, boo, bean, go, goo, key, caw, coo, tea, Tay, taw, day, daw, do, do, view, faugh, foe, fa, fay, fee, pshaw, Shah, she, shoe, shay, shoo, show, zoo.

2. Knee, nigh, Nye, neigh, nay, gnaw, no, know, thee, they, though, though, thou, thaw, may, mow, mow, ma, moo, maw, ha, hay, ho, hoe, haw, chew, chaw, jay, Jew.

3. Add, odd, up, egg, by, pie, die, dye, tie, vie, fie, shy, thy, thigh, my, nigh, pew, cue, dew, queue, few, view, toy, coy, boy, bow, bough, cow, bib, big, pig, Pap, pip, gig, beck, beg, peg, peck, back, bag, bab, babe.

4. Bang, badge, bath, bathe, book, peep, buck, bug, buggy, bub, bubbly, bob, bobby, bog, boggy, bag, baggy, ache, aim, age, eight, ade, ape, Abe, aught, ought, auk, eke, Ike, I'd.

5. Oat, ode, oak, ope, oil, out, page, gauge, gage, game, came, cape, cake, dame, tame, tape, take, vague, evade, fame, shave, shame, shake, shape, mail, mall, male, make.

6. Nail, knave, nave, name, nape, beach, beech, beam, peek, peak, peep, teach, team, deem, dame, tame, fief, thief, thief, theme, meal, meek, cheap.

7. Pike, pipe, dime, tithe, time, five, fife, mile, knife, both, pope, poach, poke, cope, coach, comb, beauty, duty, dupe, tube, cube, fugue, doom, boom, haughty, oily, owlsh.

Time, 3¾ minutes, R. S. Translate mentally, write in literary and reporting styles, read, and repeat over and over. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

VIII.—1. Jaw, chaw, etch, age, edge, pay, bay, bey, Poe, ape, toe, ate, eight, day, add, odd, aid, key, coo, ache, quay, egg, go, view, Eph, eve, aim, may, oath, thaw, they, though, Shaw, she, ash, ashy, ma, me, Ann, Anna, Annie, knee, neigh, Ney, ho, hoe, fee, foh, pie, boy, iota, oil, owl, eighty, Etta, Eddie, obey, abbey, ivy, Emma, Noah, idea, Ida, Eddy.

2. Dutch, poke, tame, death, item, Gage, chime, Jack, faith, joke, gash, king, camē, make, cab, cabby, cob, shop, vim, thick, voyage, ink, ask, thatch, knave, shape, fife, fief, knife, mile, haughty, China, muff, love, me, Ida, Roe, deny, pony, poet, poem, poesy,

dim, mush, pouch, push, pushing, fang, zero, damage, escape, mock, knock, rebuke.

3. Timothy, topic, Jacob, cash, bag, baggage, calm, Tom, nothing, review, vacate, dog, dogma, jam, Chicago, fame, infamy, peony, mouth, revenue, bevy, chimney, shook, puffy, namely, notary, shaggy, tomato, fume, fog, foggy, mulatto, chop, cheap, penny, apology, month, monthly, revoke, Tioga, earthly, muddy.

4. Length, unpack, engage, chime, chiming, Catholic, tawny, bony, Poughkeepsie, Tasso, dignify, piano, rebuke, orang-outang, chow-chow, outrage, Chemung, county, ahead, ahoy, needy, awake, awoke, Ezra, chaffy, taffy, into, oyer, body, Jew, Jewett, Jewish, Hugo, abed, acute, afoot, Jamaica, purity, bounty, Choctaw, bonnet, party, tiptoe, deputy.

5. Maccaboy, Mackinaw, memento, monk, monkey, milch, monied, pneumonia, bayonet, melody, avenge, effect, affect, vacuum, gagged, shank, oceanic, fathom, fagot, kick, kicked, fact, fifty, enigma, nominee, cogged, naming, Canada, anathema, became, cubic, Geneva, pink, period.

Time, 4 minutes, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, write and read several times. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPOSING ROOM ECONOMICS.

BY S. K. PARKER.

LUBRICATE the slides or cleats of your typeboards and drawers with the scraps of soap left in the sink or wash-trough.

Do not waste time dampening each sheet of proof paper separately with a sponge during the day as required, but wet down, in bulk, over-night, a sufficient quantity for the next day's use, and cover with a board. This need not take over five minutes of a boy's time.

Mark all your chase-bars to correspond with the chases to which they belong. This can be done either by steel numbering punches or by dots made with a center-punch, or by notches with a file.

Type that has been dropped on the floor and trampled upon, throw away. It is false economy to put it in case. Time of press and compositors will be wasted in changing bad letters sufficient to pay for the damaged types a hundred times over.

Have a place for everything and everything in its place.

Do not permit anybody to clean the face of a form by rubbing the ink off with the hand. This practice is more wearing than many thousand impressions, particularly on delicate-faced type.

Have plenty of washing facilities—soap, towels, etc., and encourage their free and frequent use. It will result in fewer soiled sheets of stock in the pressroom, and a general stimulation of pride in cleanliness that will have its reflex throughout the establishment.

Have good ink and good rollers for proofs, and have the proofpress and proofplaner in good order.

Better proofs, fewer passed errors, and more satisfaction to customers will have its effect on the right side in the monthly balance of profit and loss.

Give your "fancy job man," if he has judgment and discretion, plenty of material to work with, do not hamper him; but let neatness, accuracy, and appropriateness be the aim in the composition of the every-day jobs required by the business man.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HINTS ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY CHARLES FRANCIS, NEW YORK.

IT is a very uncommon thing, in the observance of the writer, to see a job printing office laid out carefully with a view to the utmost utility, and especially when it is considered that it is always necessary, at intervals, to secure employes for a few days or weeks during busy seasons, and it is with this idea in mind that I desire to make some suggestions to remedy the evil, for such it is. Most printing offices have been started with a small quantity of material and presses, and gradually increased in size. This increase always occurs during a period of brisk business, and, in the consequent rush, type comes in from the foundry, is laid with the utmost haste, and rushed out of the case again in the same careless manner. Often it happens that, in ordering, cases have been forgotten, and so as to more rapidly get the type into use it is thrown in with some other font, and thus finds a temporary resting place, entirely out of range with other fonts of similar character; for want of time, and by oversight, it remains in this uncongenial locality, much to the disgust of everyone desiring to use either of the fonts in the case. This state of things is often multiplied in country offices to such an extent that one might as well set out of a "pi" box as out of the cases.

It will always pay, in starting, to have an eye to growth, and also to the fact that although yourself and regular employes may know the office thoroughly, times may, and will come, when it is necessary to obtain extra help, and if your office is not in good shape the result will be that the additional help will so retard the regulars in their work, by asking questions, that they are really of but little or no assistance.

The first thing to observe should be the relative convenience of the business office to the composition and pressrooms, if a large office, by means of speaking and pneumatic tubes, telephones, etc.; or, if otherwise, and this is the large majority, an office with from four to eight presses, and a corresponding amount of material, with an average of from fifteen to thirty hands, all told, and placed on one or two floors, then the composing room should be in close proximity to the office, and the foreman's desk in a position as nearly as possible, taking into consideration his oversight of the room, to the office door. Next the composing room should be looked into, and labor-saving leads, rules, reglet, slugs, metal furniture, and such other material as is of

general use in the make-up of your jobwork, so placed that the compositor can reach his arm around and grasp almost, if not all, of these important adjuncts with the least possible movement. The labor-saving wood furniture, quoins, mallets, shooting-sticks, quoin-keys, and the imposing stones should be so grouped as to have the minimum of movement to the maximum of work accomplished. Having paid attention to this part, it becomes necessary to look into the type portion, and this is very important indeed.

First. Arrange the cases, in such racks as will allow of it, to draw out at the back, if a compositor is "holding the fort" in front of it. It is a good thing as far as possible to have independent racks for job cases, but often impracticable; the main trouble experienced by the man who is set to work in a strange office is to find out what type there is in the office and then where it is.

Second. Have your cases and racks all of one size, so that you can, if necessary, transpose a case in order to get the type "in series."

Third. Beginning at a given point, say the left hand corner from the main entrance, number your racks from one up to the entire number you have, making the numbers of stiff cardboard and tacking on in a good substantial manner, and following round the room to the right until you complete the circuit; then—after placing your type "in series" and placing the light faces, old styles, antiques, gothics, etc., running down to the heaviest faces, in order, and keeping your fancy type all together—commence and make a specimen sheet and book, first numbering each case in each rack with a corresponding number on the rack itself. The label on the first case would read: "*I—I. 8-point French Old Style*," and underneath on same label, or printed with its own type, a sample of the face; then follow the same way all through the office. Having completed this arrangement, or during the work, print a number of copies on paper, and some on heavy cardboard, for the convenience of your customers and that of the new compositor whom you call in and expect a day's work from the first day he enters the office. If he has such a book placed in his hand, and he wants to find the Great Primer Payson Script, he looks in his book, finds it is numbered 10—3, and casting his eye over to the left-hand corner runs it around, at a glance locating number ten, and walking right over pulls out case three. It is a small matter to keep up such a system as this after once arranged. The cards before spoken of as printed with the specimen book are intended to hang at the side of the rack, showing just what is in that rack, to the further convenience of the compositor. Do not forget or lose sight of the fact that *one* font in *one* series of boxes in *one* case is quite enough, and it is better far to pay for the extra case room than to lose it over and over again by fumbling around in a case having more than one font in it.

Fourth. Nothing so detracts from the look of a proof of several pages of a job than to have each page taken on different stock, torn in different shapes, and

taken some wet and some dry. In this, a box, or drawer, made square, so as to contain half, quarter, and one-eighth sheets of French folio, and alongside a place for galley slips of a light book paper, machine finished, and all cut carefully to size, makes a very convenient style of handling, and can be taken *dry*, without trouble. Do not be too careful of the paper, and try to trim down a half sheet if the proof is just too large to go on a quarter sheet, the extra margin will not detract from its appearance, but will rather help it, and when you come to gather up it will be all of one size, or in equal divisions of a given size, which will fold together without trouble.

I have here touched upon the principal items of arranging an office; there are, however, many left untouched, and I may in some future issue give some more points on the composing room, and enter the sacred precincts of the pressroom.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAINTAIN PRICES.

BY J. C. HUGHES.

IF there is one distinctive policy that has impressed itself upon the public of today with greater emphasis than another, it is that of *organization*. Not alone, or even chiefly, among workingmen is this tendency observable; it extends through all classes of business men, employers and corporations. It has been ascertained that by organization and the close oversight obtained by a directing mind or power, not only is waste prevented, but the liability to underbid or undersell is reduced to a minimum. It is not my policy to pursue this subject any further than as it relates to and affects the printing fraternity.

In all responsible and reputable printing houses, at a given point, the cost of production is about the same. One house has but little advantage over another in buying stock, material and first-class service. Therefore cost of getting and doing business, volume of business and general management furnish the basis of fair and honorable competition among business rivals. If this policy, the truth of which will scarcely be challenged by any, were universally observed by printers, there would be much less seeking after "estimates" by customers who have a small amount of printing to give out, honest rates would not become demoralized in the general scramble to obtain a new customer or retain an old one, and the ends of conducting legitimate business would be promoted.

An incident illustrating the practice which we seek to condemn recently came under our notice. The secretary of a certain corporation had a small pamphlet to print, and submitted the copy to four printing houses for "estimates." Each house was a member of the local "typothetæ" and paid "union" rates to workmen. The maximum bid was \$81, two others ranged closely below, but the fourth bid was \$51, and the job was let for that sum. This work was undoubtedly done at a loss to the printing house, but the sage remark of

the customer who awarded the job was that his old printers must have been "bleeding" him pretty freely in the past, as he had paid \$78 for the same work the previous year. Comment on such a transaction is unnecessary. The practice is both dishonest and suicidal. The moral is that manufacturing printers should "get together" and agree to "hew to the line, let the chips (jobs) fall where they may." Under no conceivable combination of circumstances can a printing house be justified in taking work at a figure which will not leave a fair margin of profit. Not only is the victim himself the chief sufferer, but doubt and distrust is created and fostered in the minds of customers who, if honestly dealt with, would be willing to pay fair prices for their work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE YOUNG MAN IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BEING an American, you are ambitious. If that ambition is of the right kind, you are striving for two things: first of all, reputation, and second, money.

Success in these two things will make you an example of what is every American young man's ideal — "the successful business man."

In spite of ruinous competition, the oft-berated amateur, and the equally bad business methods of many large concerns, I believe that you can achieve these results in the printing business.

Allow me to admit, in the first place, that I am a young man myself, have never failed, nor made an assignment, and, consequently, my advice may be considered worthless. However, being a young man in the printing business, I have been confronted by the same difficulties which confront you, I am influenced by the same motives which actuate you, kept back by the same fears, and encouraged by the same influences which affect you. This is my apology for believing that you will be in sympathy with what these articles contain, and will be willing to give a trial to the methods which I have found so beneficial in my own business.

In the first place — no matter how perfect your business methods, no matter how much you advertise, and in spite of hosts of friends — if the mechanical facilities of your office are poor, or your workrooms slovenly, you cannot achieve a reputation. I call to mind a firm now who have been in business for, I believe, some fifteen or twenty years, who have to constantly solicit, in order to keep the wheels of a \$4,000 or \$5,000 office in motion. They may make money. I do not know as to that, but they certainly have no reputation for fine work; and surely every young man who has started a printing office desires that his establishment should be noted not only as profitable, but also as a place where artistic work is done. A printer should have *professional pride*, the same as a lawyer or doctor.

In short, then, make every possible effort to better the mechanical conditions under which your work is done. See to it that your machinery and shafting are

frequently overhauled, all loose nuts tightened, and bearings which have sagged out of line straightened up. Use good machine oil, and insist on its being used properly. Do not let an uninformed pressboy pour oil into the cam-way in the big cogwheel of your Gordon presses, in "any way he has a mind to," but see to it that the cam roller is oiled through its oil hole, and not on its outer surface. It is made to roll around, not to slide around. See to it that your belting does not run with half the lacings coming loose. Look out for new rollers before the present set are completely demoralized. So much for the pressroom. In your composing room, remember that "labor-saving material" was properly named. Have lots of it. It is money in pocket.

Right here, of course, arises that greatest of all questions to a young man of limited capital — Shall I go in debt? Yes. If you are starting a business where you believe there is a fair field for it, and have the pluck and perseverance to stick to it through the first few years of trial, then I say yes, go in debt to any reasonable extent. Do not, however, under any circumstances, allow your *credit* to suffer. Good credit does not consist so much in having lots of money as it does in doing as you agree. Be careful, therefore, not to contract debts which you cannot readily meet. If possible, do not buy machinery of manufacturers on time. It is an expensive method of borrowing money. To illustrate. A printer of my acquaintance bought an eighth medium press, and paid \$50 cash and \$50 at the end of three months, and another \$50 at the end of six months, making \$150 in all. Shortly after, I bought a precisely similar machine for \$127.50 cash — borrowed the *entire* amount on my note, with endorsement, at the bank. At the end of three months paid a part, and at the end of the next three months the remainder of the amount. I got the same press, and even more favorable terms, and it cost me, interest and all, over \$15 less than my neighbor. Fifteen dollars, or over ten per cent on the purchase, is worth saving.

There is this to guard against, however, in increasing your indebtedness. The complete printing office is an unknown thing. You look over your office today and think, "\$250 will make this just a perfect little gem of an office." You invest the \$250. In thirty days you want several hundred more. The perfect office is like the mirage of the desert, as fast as you approach it, it recedes. An employer has aptly styled the composing room as a bottomless pit, into which you can pour material forever with no visible effect. Do not, therefore, unduly strain yourself to fill this abyss. Buy all you can, select it judiciously, and then draw the line.

Make a personal study of the arrangement of your material. As much lies in knowing where to find a piece of rule as in the first possession of it.

You can manufacture, at slight expense, convenient lead racks, furniture cases, and other such articles.

I have a first-class drying rack, which is probably as fine a thing as can be added to your pressroom, which is listed in printers' catalogues at \$18. All the

material in this rack was purchased at a factory, cut to size, and ready to go together, and cost but \$4.50. It took two evenings' time to put it together.

If you are short of large sizes of wood type you can make plates for printing "for rent," "for sale" cards, etc., by cutting the letters out of patent leather and gluing them on boards the right thickness to make them type high. I have a complete assortment of such plates, which have been in use for over two years, and are yet good for any reasonable number of impressions.

So much for mechanical matters. In my next article I will speak of the matter of straining after big work—Does it pay? etc.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED: DATA FOR THE SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING.

BY E. P. HARRIS.

WHO will give us a science or philosophy of advertising, or the data from which to construct it? Various writers reel off the art of advertising indefinitely, but somehow the rules given are either so general as to fail to be of value, or so limited in application as to presuppose an artist to use them, who himself would be capable of making new ones. We seem to have an art of advertising but no one has yet stated the general principles on which the art is founded.

Who will give a definition of advertising, sufficiently inclusive to cover the whole meaning of the term, and sufficiently exclusive as not to cover something that is no part of advertising? What function or functions does advertising perform in the business of distributing merchandise anyhow? Is advertising a mere fad, forced upon one by his neighbors, but really a useless expense? "We advertise," say some, "because our competitors do, but we should all be better off if no advertising were done."

Smith advertises, thereby attracting some of Brown's customers. So Brown is forced to advertise to get as many back again or more. But does the advertising create any new customers or make present ones buy more? What is the use of Smith and Brown spending money to march customers back and forth from the store of one to that of the other?

Is not the same thing true between all Smiths and all Browns, for does not every one who begins advertising merely cut into the trade of others, and therefore force them to advertise in self-defense? Is not advertising then an unmitigated burden upon the mercantile class, and therefore upon the consumer? Would it not be a wise plan for all the mischief-making Smiths and all the self-defending Browns to get together and mutually agree not to advertise?

But who knows of an instance in which the dealers in any line or locality have united in agreement to discontinue all advertising, and have thereby increased their prosperity? Who attributes his wealth to abstinence from advertising?

Is it not possible that advertising really does perform an important, if not necessary function, in the business

of distributing merchandise? Will it not appear, upon inquiry into the question, that the making known, which is the chief function of advertising, is absolutely necessary to be done in connection with selling? That it always has been done in one way or another, and that modern advertising differs from former ways, in being vastly more efficient and economical? The old wait-and-see-if-your-customers-will-not-hunt-you-up method of making known, may bear about the same relation to modern advertising that the stage coach does to the vestibuled limited.

Given a completed useful article at the time and place of manufacture, and before it reaches the time and place of consumption and its maximum value, what things must happen? The transporter stands ready to move it to the place, and the storekeeper to hold it until the time of consumption. But is this all? Does not the process of making known come in right here?

May we not say then that the business of merchandising consists primarily of doing three things, *moving*, *holding* and *making known*? But do you presuppose that the article is already known, and that the merchant merely moves and holds the goods for a sure demand? But that is not strictly the case even with the leading staples, unless they are put up under a well-known brand, which is merely saying that the maker has done the advertising.

To be sure, a large part of the making known is done by the salesmen, who help pass the article through various hands till it reaches the consumer, but may not the future development of the use of printers' ink show that a large part of this word-of-mouth advertising is very expensive and inefficient? In fact, is it not to a great extent already apparent?

The dealer will pay 80 cents for a well-known and meritorious article to sell for \$1 quicker than he will pay 60 cents for an equally good \$1 article that is unknown. Now just what has advertising done to give the former a third more value than the latter? Does advertising really create value? Is it not strictly true that advertising produces knowledge-value, just as transportation produces place-value, and holding, time-value?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHARACTERS.

BY E. P. S.

THE printing office sloven is the man who saws a piece of furniture on the corner of the stone-frame and leaves the sawdust just where it falls; who, after locking up a form, leaves the stone strewn with material for which he has no use, compelling the next man who wants to use the stone to clear up the débris; who leaves his case full of cuttings of cardboard, bits of brass rule, leads, etc.; who will handle electrotype plates and cuts as if they were bricks; who will put quoin-keys and shooting-sticks on top of type; whose quad-box is full of "little quads"; who leaves his forms unwashed; who at quitting-time barely wets his hands, rubs the

dirt on the towel, puts on both coats at once in cold weather and skips — that's him!

* *
*

THE PRINTING OFFICE BOOR.—The man who grabs and walks off with your stick that you have carefully set for some particular job, without so much as “by your leave”; who squirts a puddle of tobacco juice against the legs of the stand of his fellow-workman who does not use the weed; who carelessly joggles your elbow, and makes no apology nor shows any concern at the damage he has caused; who, if he knocks down anybody's hat or coat when reaching for his own, leaves it on the floor; who will, on every possible occasion, evade compliance with office rules tending to accommodate his fellow workmen; who is always ready to “make a kick”—that's him!

* *
*

THE PRINTING OFFICE GENTLEMAN.—The man who always strives to observe the precepts of the Golden Rule: “Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you”—that's him!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.

BY KARNAC.

I HAVE seen a corporation erect a \$60,000 building, including \$500 expended in decorating the business office, and still do its job printing on ancient Degeners, unprovided with throw-offs or ink fountains, while the business manager was perplexed to see his competitors, provided with modern machinery, take long runs of presswork at prices he could not touch except at a considerable loss.

I have seen a bookkeeper and advertising clerk accept town reports at \$1.25 per page, making no allowance for several pages of nonpareil full-page tables, actually costing \$4.50 per page to set up.

I have seen an office equipped with 600-pound fonts of old style and modern, and about 500 pounds extra of quads and sorts, replace its modern with a similar face from another foundry, necessitating the purchase of an equal amount of quads, etc., from that foundry, discovering too late, what any compositor could have told the manager, that the type would not justify.

I have seen a book office doing from \$20,000 to \$25,000 worth of business on state printing alone, ink galley proofs with a roller taken from a convenient job press. The time taken detaching and replacing the roller in one week would have paid for an elegant proof-roller and ink slab. The proofs were pulled on a hand press on cheap paper, and frequently came back from the proofreader with a request for a “better proof.”

I have seen a manager refuse to buy \$2 worth of sorts, and the amount of time consumed in pulling and replacing, and the delay incident to waiting for a form to be worked bring the cost of an eight-page form up to \$24, the contract price being less than \$3 per page. Comment on all of which is unnecessary.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLIX.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE marked success and popularity which characterized *Leslie* and *Harper* incited competition, all of which worked for the advancement of the art of wood engraving, and encouraged an increase in the number of American wood engravers, and young and new engravers began to come forth as plentifully as the buds on the trees in springtime, all of a varied degree of talent. Many conceived the idea that wood engraving was an easy way to fame and fortune, but, lacking either mechanical or artistic talent, dropped out of line altogether, or plodded along with a low grade of what should more properly be termed “wood butchering,” than wood engraving. Many a beginner has labored hard for three or four years, and some even longer, only to find that their abilities were entirely inadequate to the acquirement of even mediocrity in wood engraving, and have wisely abandoned an art for which they were entirely unfitted, while others in their self conceit have plodded along in an inartistic and mechanical way, eking out a miserable livelihood, damaging the art in one sense, and benefiting it in another and indirect way, by work of such a low grade as to either lower the public taste, or turn attention to work of higher grade, thereby creating a fuller appreciation of meritorious wood engraving from the contrast presented.

Gleasons' *Pictorial* made its appearance in 1859, and their *Vanity Fair* also made its appearance shortly before the civil war. Both of these illustrated papers were, however, short-lived, and succumbed to the inevitable. However, they played their part in American wood engraving. They brought to life new talents, good, bad and indifferent, but when once in the field of competitive engraving, they sought other fields in which to display their merit, and added to the army of engravers on wood, which were fast multiplying to meet the increasing demand for the capabilities of the art. *Leslie* and *Harper*, realizing the competition and advancing capabilities of graphic illustrations, endeavored to keep pace with the times by employing the most talented wood engravers, and improving the quality of their wood-engraved illustrations, thus advancing the art to a high standard. Up to 1867, however, there was no very striking improvement in the character of the illustrations in these two leading illustrated journals. The engravings were not bad, but only of a medium grade, with an occasional diversion in the way of a cut, now and then, embracing real merit in every particular; but the majority of illustrations consisted of commonplace work indeed, yet, as a rule, bore intelligence in expression, color and tooling, conveying to the public an intelligent understanding of what they were intended to represent. So with all the early illustrated American journals, they played an important part in the advance of wood engraving and educated the public to a higher appreciation of the art.

(To be continued.)



BREAKFASTING.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,
911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

The Leading Engraving Establishment of the Country!

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CONSIST OF

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We do Commercial Engraving of all kinds, such as
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Headings, Views of Buildings, Machinery, etc.

We Engrave Portraits, Illustrate Books, Magazines,
Catalogues and Fine Art Publications; and give
particular attention to Illustrating Boom Editions
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Our Specialty is our Ives' Process.

We were the first establishment in the world to
reduce the Half-Tone Process of engraving to a
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THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO.

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See specimen of Ives' (Half-Tone) Process on other side of this sheet.

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A few reasons why a Printer should buy them :

1. **BECAUSE** it is cheaper than he can cut them.
2. **BECAUSE** they are cut better than he can cut them.
3. **BECAUSE** it saves time.
4. **BECAUSE** there is no waste.
5. **BECAUSE** when cut *by hand* there are no "feather edges," each card being perfect.
6. **BECAUSE** when banded in fifties and put up 500 in a BOX, it is much more convenient for him to take out four packages, 200 cards (size 70), than to cut three sheets of board on a *paper* cutter—with a dull knife, perhaps.
7. **BECAUSE** when put up in BOXES, he can keep his stock clean.
8. **BECAUSE** he will not have any unsightly broken packages on his shelf.
9. **BECAUSE** when he prints 500 or 1,000 cards he will put them back in the BOXES and send to his customer, thus securing his lasting gratitude.

He should Buy Cut Cards, and
Buy them from Us !

10. **BECAUSE** we cut all our cards by hand, band them in fifties and put them up 500 in a nice, neat BOX.



Send for Samples and Prices, or have a talk with our salesman about it. Regular sizes in stock. Special sizes to order.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.

183 to 187 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.



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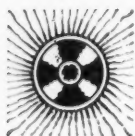
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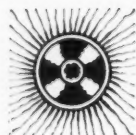
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FIRST-CLASS **FLAT AND FOLDED** Papers recommend themselves as unexcelled for correspondence, business or pleasure, and for legal blanks and important documents. * * * * *

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THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.



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THIS COMPANY RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL!

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The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. Brown Paper Co."



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500 SHEETS TO REAM.

Made of Pure Linen. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in stock the following sizes and weights:

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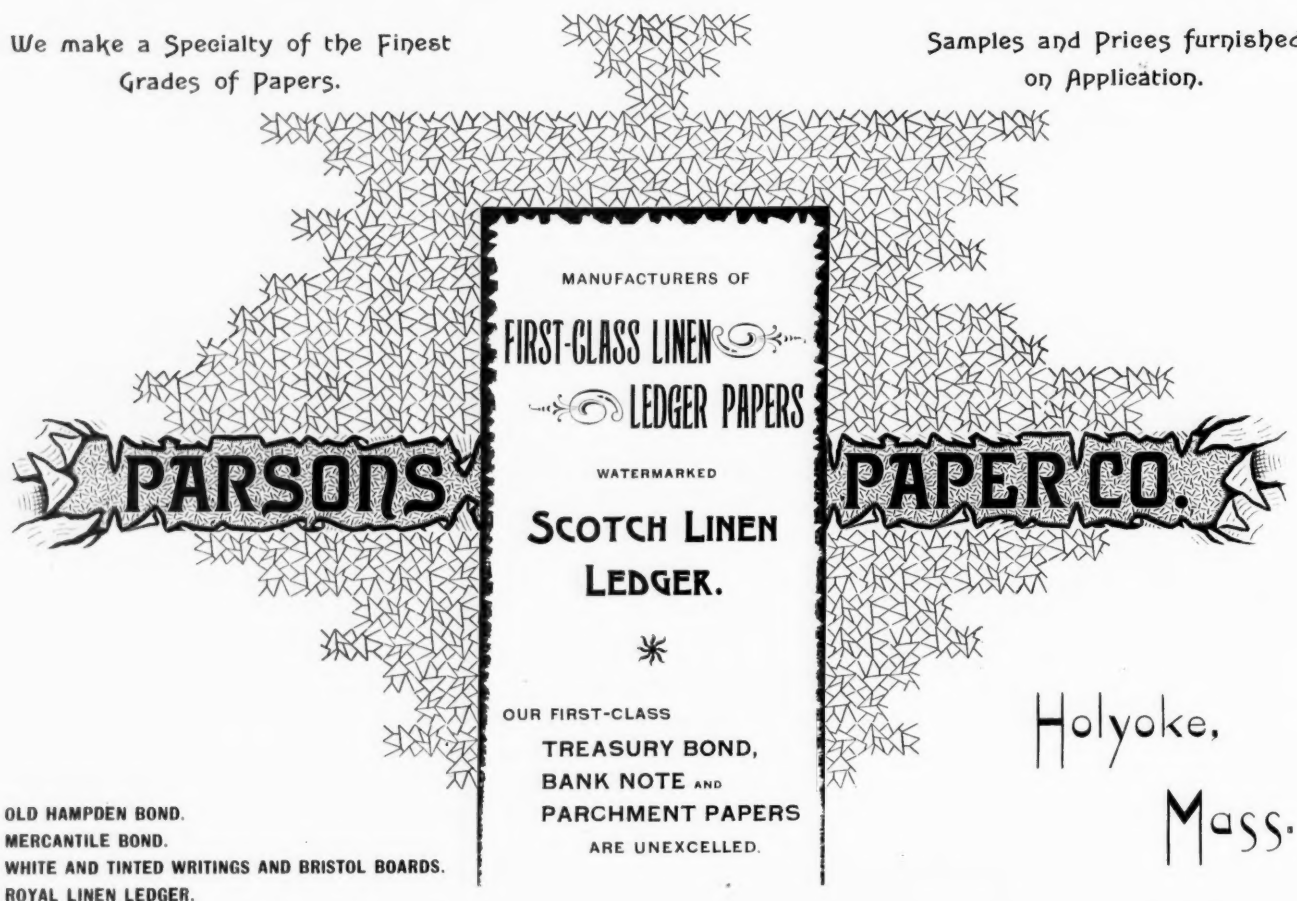
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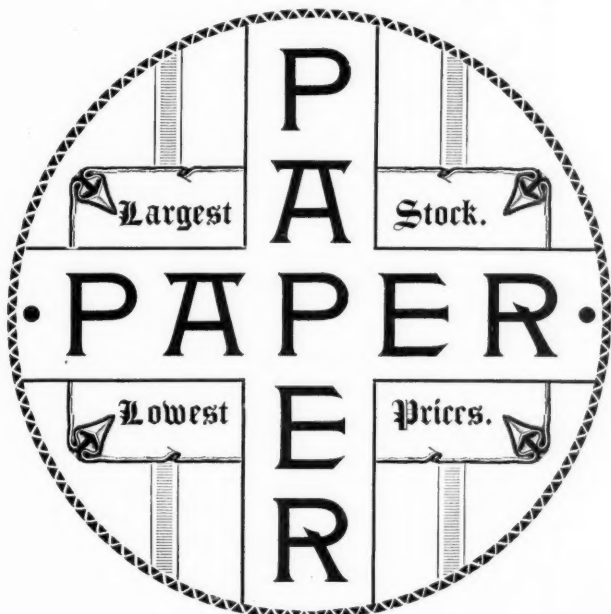
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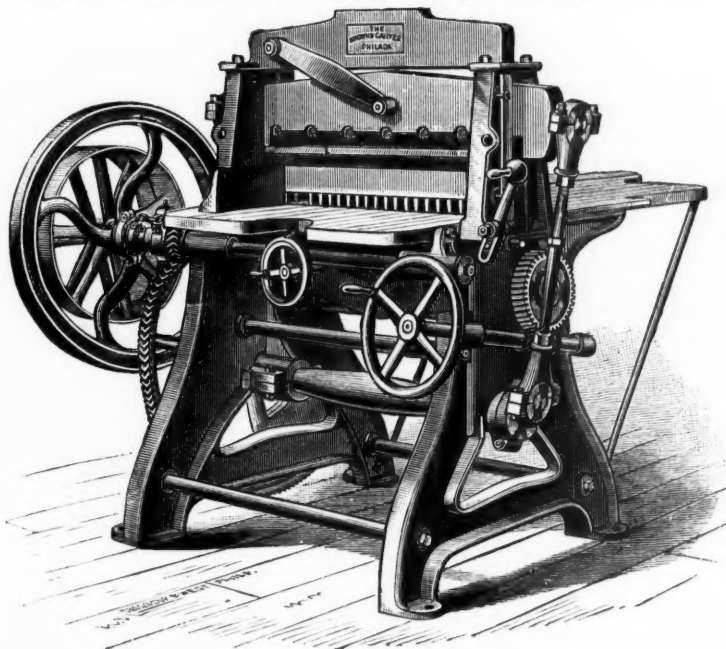
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There is NO MACHINE of ANY DESIGN that COMPARES with the BROWN & CARVER in

**DURABILITY,
 ACCURACY,
 RELIABILITY,
 WORKMANSHIP,
 FINISH,**

And all points that make VALUE.

C. R. CARVER,

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

Third and Canal Sts.

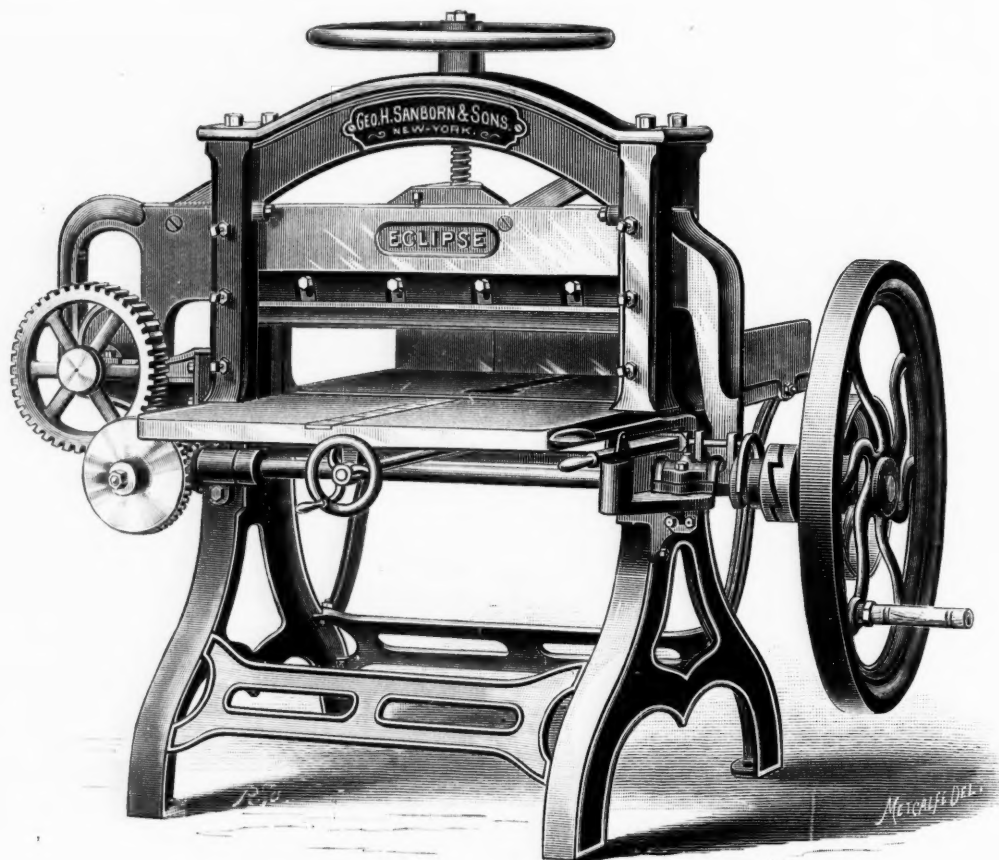
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Write for References, Prices, etc., etc.

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For a thoroughly GOOD hand and power Cutter at a comparatively small figure, the "ECLIPSE" leads all of its competitors.

The "ECLIPSE" is guaranteed to excel, in all the points requisite in a good machine, all other low-price Hand and Power Cutters in the market.



"ECLIPSE"

THE construction is simple, the power and strength warranted, the fitting and finish first-class. Only small exertion is necessary to operate by hand, and the fly-wheel is made extra large as an additional advantage. The pulley for power is always ready for the belt when needed. The knife cuts from left to right; has a sliding, draw movement, which is uniform and rapid and can be stopped at any point in the cut. There are gibs in the frames for the adjustment of the knife-bar. Either the usual style of clamp and gauge or the intersecting clamp and gauge is furnished, as may be preferred. The back-gauge is split, thus admitting of two sizes being cut at one operation. In the front table is a brass measuring rule divided into eighths of inches. Only SPECIAL boxing charged for.

Sizes	Size of Pulley.		Speed for Power	Shipping Weight	Price at Factory
	Inches face	Inches diam.			
30	4	16	180	1,900	\$325
32	4	16	180	2,100	365

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69 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

A FABLE.

You recall the story of the old man and his sons, and how he showed them that so long as they kept together, like a bundle of fagots, they could not be broken, although each one separately could endure but little strain.

The Cottrell Press illustrates this fable.

A single good quality in this press would count for little. The doubtful buyer might easily overleap a single argument.

But when quality of work, the pressman's convenience, producing power, durability and price together seize him by the hand, he is led to purchase not only by inclination, but by the stern logic of facts.

It isn't *one* advantage only that he secures; it is a *dozen*. Taken together they designate that money-getting piece of machinery which men call the "Cottrell Press."

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

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**"PEERLESS"
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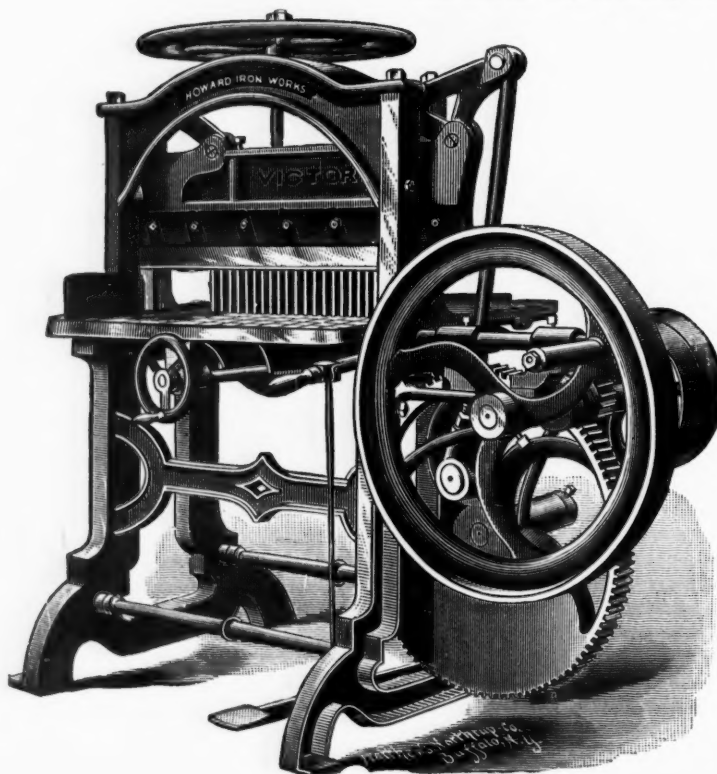


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ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CASTING ROLLERS IN EITHER OF THE ABOVE COMPOSITIONS.
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS.

ALL THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED METHODS FOR CASTING ROLLERS EMPLOYED IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

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WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

Best Low-Priced
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SIZES, 30 AND 32 INCH.

PRINTERS'
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Write for Prices.

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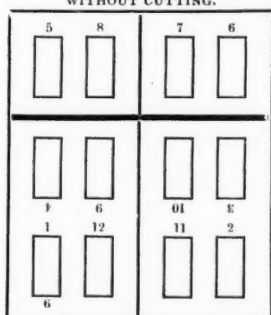
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HOW TO IMPOSE FORMS.

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES,
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AND

GET A CIRCULAR
THAT

SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION
FORMS.

*You can lay out on the stone a
Four-Page,*

BUT

*Can you lay out a Sixty-Four
Page form?*

TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!

The Inland Printer Co.

AS USEFUL AS
ANY WORK COSTING
MANY TIMES
AS MUCH.

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Spectemur Agendo!

THE NEW UNIVERSAL
PRINTING PRESSES.

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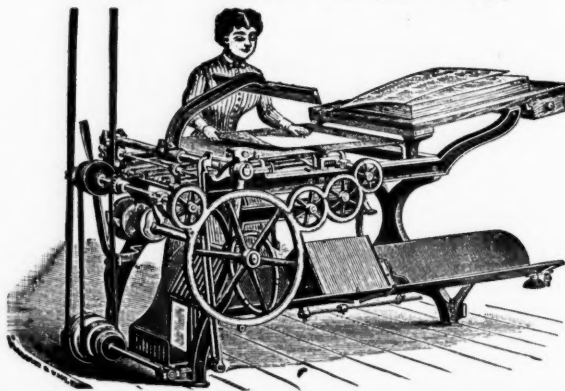
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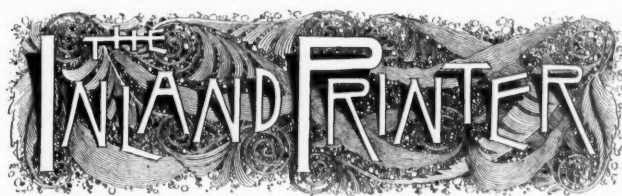
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INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CONVENTION.

IN accordance with arrangements announced previously, the thirty-ninth session of the International Typographical Union was convened in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday morning, June 8. The convention was addressed by the talented young representative of the state, Governor Russell, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The same courtesy was performed on behalf of the city of Boston, by Alderman Stacey, acting as the representative of the mayor, who was absent from the city. The number of delegates and visitors present was larger than had ever before attended one of these conventions. The immediate surroundings were in complete harmony with the nature and objects of the work awaiting the delegates, and every indication pointed to the most successful and satisfactory session that the International Union had enjoyed for years. How far, then, expectations have been fulfilled will, of course, be largely a matter of opinion, and is a question that will present varying shades of merit, according to the interest, motive or standpoint of the critic. As a report of the proceedings is published in another column of this issue, we leave our readers to form their own conclusions in this regard.

So far as the Printer's Home is concerned, we must admit that the legislation indulged in was not of that positive, clear-cut, decisive character that we had advocated or looked for, or that the merits of the question warranted. A considerable element in the convention appeared to be imbued with the necessity of reducing the number of directors, for the purpose of economizing, while others desired a reorganization of the board, with a view to eliminating such members as were not actively engaged as journeymen printers. While such delegates may have been actuated by the best of intentions—and we have no desire to question their motives—we are of the opinion that a great majority of the printers of the country would prefer to have let matters stand as they were, so far as the directory was concerned, until such time as the Home was completed and placed in successful running order, in the meantime directing all the energies of the Union to that end, until the object was accomplished. A better understanding of the case would certainly show that it was a poor system of economy that necessitated the retirement of Congressman Amos J. Cummings from the Board of Trustees.

The question of a reduction of the hours of labor was one that consumed much of the time and attention of the convention, the matter being finally submitted to a vote of the membership of the local unions. This was unquestionably the best disposition of the case that presented itself, and one that will obviate the mistake made at the Buffalo convention. It places the responsibility where it rightfully belongs, and puts each individual member in a position to judge for himself as to the advisability and practicability of adopting the

measure at the present time. Their action will be final and conclusive, so far as the employé is concerned.

Another question that engaged the attention of the convention to a considerable extent was embraced in what was styled the priority law, a measure designed to make it imperative upon the part of the foreman of a newspaper office to place the oldest substitute, in point of service in the office, in the first regular situation made vacant in the office. While considerable discussion was indulged in for and against this measure, the final vote showed that a very large majority of the union were of the opinion that the employer, through his foreman, had certain rights of discrimination in the selection of his force that no organization would be warranted in disturbing.

We take advantage of the present opportunity to call the earnest attention of our readers to the plan of reorganization prepared and submitted by delegate John R. O'Donnell, of New York City. To a close observer of the workings of the Boston convention it must be evident that the time has come when radical changes in the method of legislating for so numerous a body of workmen must be considered. It is very clear that the convention, as at present constituted, is dangerously nearing that point when it will become unwieldy and unmethodical. It might be well to consider the advisability of some reform in this respect, before the organization in any way merits the opprobrium now so freely bestowed upon it by some of its enemies.

TRADE JOURNALS.

IN an able editorial, the *British and Colonial Stationer and Printer*, in its issue of June 11, comments forcibly on how advertisers in trade journals are deluded by that class of trade publications which "profess to give away sixpennyworth of paper for a penny or less, in enormous numbers, and to pay postage thereon." Such journals, it is indirectly said, are known by their fulsome praise of small things, and not having the courage of their convictions, hesitate to condemn where condemnation is due, and holding out erroneous guarantees as to circulation, beget suspicion by their importunity.

If sound business principles are not at the base of any publication, the end is generally disaster. To the journal that shows marks of progression, the shrewd advertiser will turn his attention without much urging. But to the subscribers of the trade journal, some remarks could be very pertinently made on the subject of supporting, not alone by their money, but by a fraternal interest in the publications whose beneficiaries they are. A trade journal nowadays representing one industry, may be said to represent as many industries as there are branches in the occupation covered by the trade title. Jealousy is frequently expressed that partisanship is shown in the amount of space devoted to some departments to the exclusion of others, the fact being lost sight of that if an undue proportion is

devoted incidentally to any one department, the cause lies in the enterprise and appreciation of its representatives in furnishing information relative to their occupation.

Fine writing is not what the trade journal requires from its clientèle, but facts and an interchange of ideas. The pressman, compositor, bookbinder or electrotypist all have ideas on matters relating to the industry, a branch of which they represent, yet wait for some other person to give expression to them. Such self-distrust should be overcome. A friendly letter to the trade journal is ever welcome, and is frequently the means of conveying benefit and encouragement to many a disheartened fellow subscriber.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION CONVENTION.

AS the third annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the session which closed Friday, June 19, is noteworthy in many important points. The representation of the subordinate unions was of the strongest, and much legislation was the natural outcome. A considerable amount of the business being transacted in executive session, a full account of the proceedings was not made public.

Although the deputation from the International Typographical Union failed to come to a satisfactory understanding with the convention, it is hoped that within another year a definite agreement will be reached.

The apprentice question has been legislated upon in so far as a limitation has been placed upon the number of apprentices that shall be employed; the matter of a more thorough technical education not being considered in any form.

The opposition to the establishment of a sick and death benefit fund is somewhat hard to understand, being strong enough to refer the subject for consideration to the next convention.

Energetic action was advocated to counteract the dictation of composing-room foremen to pressmen, and the justice of the action taken is obvious.

The creation of an international labor bureau, to aid unemployed members in securing work, is a most business-like advance and commendable in every way; and taken as a whole, in harmony of action and in amount of legislation, the third annual convention will doubtless prove of much benefit to its members.

THE DEBATE ON COMPENSATION.

THE letter of Mr. Duncan F. Young in the present number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* we take to be a full exposition of his views, in that he has been arguing from the humanitarian idea of the question, upon which legislation can touch but lightly. *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and Messrs. De Vinne and Baker have argued from the business aspect which Mr. Young's argument presented, and we assume the matter has been ventilated to the satisfaction of our readers.

ARE WE PROGRESSIVE?

HAVE we arrived at such a stage of perfection in the typographic art in America that we can learn nothing from other countries? A consideration of the immensity of our territory, peopled with representatives from every clime, who give us their experience, won in other lands, to aid in the development of the industries of this great nation, would indeed tend to finally affirm the assertion that the United States has within her own borders the best printers of the world; but yet we are not content to be taught, and thoroughness is a thing that is little thought of. In this connection the *Pacific Union Printer*, in a recent issue, very pertinently says: "If there ever was a time when the youth who has entered the printing trade should exert himself to the utmost in the direction of proficiency in the art, that time is the present. The gradual introduction of machinery for the performance of certain grades of work in composition is viewed with considerable alarm by the plain typesetter, and not without reason, for he will be the principal sufferer; hence it is obvious that if the apprentice of today expects to remain 'in the swim,' so to speak, he must be able to do something more than merely set up and paste a string."

This is good advice, but it is exceedingly difficult for a youth to surmount the many obstacles in his path when seeking a full and thorough knowledge of printing. With money at his command, of course, there is no impediment, but a youth whose wages are his sole support and with, perhaps, others dependent upon him, finds himself grievously handicapped in seeking further instruction. England, France, Germany and Spain have recognized this fact, and have placed technical instruction within the reach of every apprentice or journeyman, and yet progressive and enterprising America accepts the idea slowly and grudgingly.

Philadelphia, from whence so much has flowed to benefit the craft, has been the first of the American cities to adopt the idea of technical night schools, one having been formed on February 24, 1891; and while as yet, in the language of the secretary, no great results have been attained, the members feel that much good has been accomplished by their coming together.

In the preamble to their constitution the members of the school explain as follows:

We, Philadelphia printers, being desirous of having a more extended knowledge of the printing business, and to assist and instruct our apprentices from a scientific and practical point of view, which cannot be accomplished in the busy hours of the day, have formed ourselves into a school, and adopted the following constitution.

And in Article I of the constitution the title and objects are as here given:

SECTION 1. The name and title of this school shall be "The Philadelphia Printers' Technical School."

SEC. 2. The objects of this school shall be: First, The mutual improvement of all engaged in the printing business. Second, The elevation of the quality and character of work by intercourse and exchange of opinion. Third, To assist young men, as far as

possible, by practical and scientific instruction in the various branches of the business.

The encouragement to advocates of this movement by the action of the Philadelphia printers is enhanced by rumors that similar action is about to be taken in New York City, and it may be modestly claimed that the importunity of *THE INLAND PRINTER* has had no small share in bringing this about.

The printers of the United States have laid themselves open to reproach for their slackness in advocating this measure, and it remains to be seen if we are generally as progressive as we claim to be, now that two of our cities have at last shown an inclination to profit by European examples.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

OVERCROWDED and cramped, the employes of the government printing office have their ingenuity perpetually taxed to meet the demands made upon a branch of the government service whose appropriations are inadequate, and whose buildings are a curiosity in antiquity. The rambling and tortuous passages lead to rooms lumbered with material which has gone through perhaps one or two stages in the process to completion in book form, but which has been congested in the glut of matter awaiting the next stage through which it must pass.

The foremen of the various departments, having their versatility exhausted in meeting the difficulties thrown in their way consequent on a lack of space for the proper conduct of the work, no doubt must feel that Uncle Sam should be making some move to obviate their troubles; yet the encouragement which was felt when the site for the new building was reported as having been secured has been largely dissipated, now that the delay in building promises to be indefinite.

A LUXURIOUS INVENTION.

MR. EDISON, the "wizard" of inventors, has announced the success of his latest conception, the "kinetograph," an invention which, it is claimed, will record motion, form and feature just as the "phonograph" records sound. What a blessing this will prove to the persecuted bald-headed man who erst has occupied the front chairs at the ballet, and has furnished for generations material for the mots of aspiring paragraphists. In the security and comfort of his own "den," in full possession of his beloved pipe, the whilom victim of the stock reporter has but to "press the button," so to speak, and presto! there appears before him the bewitching form and bewildering grace of his favorite premier! Happy bald-headed man! Delightful Edison!

CONSEQUENT on the pressure of work in connection with the conventions, our colored insert does not appear this month. In our next issue we shall present a novelty in this line that will satisfy the expectations of our readers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF EDITING.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

AMONG the books and pamphlets published in recent years there are many which have for an object the abandonment of what is called "System," and by the aid of which their originators intend to build up a practical school of story writing, of dramatic poetry and the like. We have heard such worthy men as Walter Besant speak of the "Art of Fiction," De Laffan of the "Aspects of Fiction"; we have listened to Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson on the "Philosophy of Fiction," to Mr. Alfred Hennequin on "The Art of Play Writing"; we have met with a circle of the best known writers in the symposium held on the question of story writing in "The Art of Authorship," and, with the aid of all these, if one of us not "to the manor born" should attempt to write a romance, it would be a very poor one indeed. And it is equally difficult to lay down certain rules to systemize the "Art of Editing"; for an art it is, as much as the art of pleasing, which latter is part of the obligation of an editor.

The peculiarity of every editor, in the opinion of his readers, is that he does not understand his business. It is a well-known fact in the editorial world that everyone who peruses a paper imagines he could do the thing much better himself. Sensitive people are not fit to be editors, if for no other than for this sole reason. There is not a person today among the readers of our great dailies who does not believe that the leaders could have been written much better, more to the point, or not so "spongy." They accuse the man whose business it is to study the political questions of the day, and who, in all probability, has thoroughly studied them, (for no editor incompetent in his department has any chance to remain any longer in his chair nowadays than from sunset to sunset, until his incompetency has been proven by only one attempt), that he knows nothing of politics, and that he is an ignoramus and an ass. In other departments we find the same inclination on the part of the reader. Now it may easily occur, in the white heat of producing what is called "a great daily," that some slips of the pen, perhaps of the mind, must be recorded at times; but this certainly is, among newspapers and magazines of any standing, the exception. We find that great editors must be born, the same as great authors, artists or generals. We know that the recent attempt to establish a school for journalism was an utter failure, and simply because it could not teach that genius to its scholars which is necessary to a great editor, or even a good reporter. It is not the art to write which appears to be the main quality of a good editor. It is more the art to know how to select among the written, to find the proper food on the well supplied table of "articles" to dish out to the readers. The editor must be part of his paper, or of his magazine. He must constantly be on the lookout to satisfy his guests. Tastes differ — political, literary, or the like. Tastes are called opinions, and none vary more than those of the readers of the

daily paper or a magazine. Considering the number of friends which an editor has to please (I mean the subscribers and readers) one must really feel an awful reverence before the mind capable of doing so—that of the successful editor.

An editor is often obliged to suppress his own feelings in the interest of his paper and to suit the taste of its readers. This has caused the erroneous idea in good society that newspaper men cannot boast of that agent generally called "character," the lack of which debars them from social standing. It is certain that every local editor must sacrifice his own personal convictions at times in the interest of the great cause, his newspaper; but it is equally certain that our great editors are, as a rule, heart and soul with the cause they espouse. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, for instance, will not undertake to act as the head of a strictly democratic paper, and we doubt whether any of the well-known heads of democratic papers would change over night and manage black republican sheets. It may occur at times that the principles of a party change in such a manner that one or the other of the editors finds it necessary to leave its quarters. The great public is at once ready to crucify the renegade and decry him as a rebel to his cause. We have had a number of such examples, during and after the last three or four presidential campaigns.

People are apt, as a rule, to consider the publication of a newspaper a moral obligation between publisher and reader. They do not permit any business principles in the question. Now, to publish a newspaper or a magazine is a very expensive enterprise, and generally a very hazardous one besides; indeed hardly any other undertaking in the world requires such an amount of outlay and work with so little certainty of success as the publication of a large daily newspaper. If the sheet inclines toward the sensational, it is shunned by the conservative; if it is conservative, you soon enough hear the people's voice speak of your dry, lifeless, dull way of editing. What is welcome to one is detested by the other. And the editor is expected to do everyone of his readers justice. So much about the difficulties encountered. Now let us turn back to the technicalities of the profession.

Can one be taught to become an editor? This question has often been put, and has never been satisfactorily answered. Some say that the art of editing ought to be taught in college after the manner in which they teach philosophy, mathematics and other sciences. Paris, I believe, possesses a chair for journalism. Professor Smith, of Cornell, a former newspaper man, has tried to introduce a similar chair into the curriculum of the Cornell University, and, as already mentioned, has utterly failed in the attempt. The reason is obvious. What is the art of editing? What are the qualities of an editor? What constitutes the properties of successful editing? If we answer these questions we will easily come to the root of the possibility or impossibility of "journalism as a college study." Let us try.

Editing is the practical application of knowledge for the benefit of a large number of people. This knowledge is as manifold as the minds in which it is to be implanted by means of the printed sheet called a newspaper or magazine. To successfully edit a paper one must above all command a vast amount of experience. Much of this experience is of an exact scientific character, the result of college or book training; much more of a practical character, the result of contact with people at large; and, above all, the schooling afforded in the newspaper office itself. We have often heard that the editors coming from the case are preferable to mere college men. This may be true to a certain extent, for the man at the case knows much more of the practical handling of copy — to be written or to be edited — than the college student. If he possesses a keen sense of what is wanted and good judgment as to how to serve it, he may even lack the deeper training of the university and still become a good editor. Horace Greeley is usually mentioned as an example of this class of editors. Very well; but we must not forget that Horace Greeley had from beginning to end taken an ardent interest in study, that he had read as much as he had worked in the printing office, and that without his hobby, his books, he would never have accomplished the important influence he attained as editor of the *New Yorker*, and later of the *New York Tribune*. We have a number of editors on our large dailies and magazines, who have never bothered with the curriculum of a college. But I dare say all of them have received a certain amount of training which has helped them as much as a systematic college education would.

The editors of important newspapers are men of mark. Their opinions must be and are considered important dicta in their way. The financial man of a large daily knows as much about bonds and stocks as any banker or broker on the exchange. The political editor is a historian, and although his opinion is generally asked on matters of recent occurrence, he must have in addition the entire history of the different parties on fingers' end. The art critic must have complete knowledge of the technicalities of the painter, the laws of the drama, the peculiarities of versification. The magazine editor, the most aristocratic writer of the craft, is an unusually important individual in the making of literature. Let anyone glance over the index sheets of our monthlies, the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, the *Arena*, etc., and he will be able to form an idea of the variety in the programme, each article representing a class of readers for which the editor is supposed to cater in good style. There are the political readers, the lovers of religious topics, the vast class devoted to literary and art subjects; there are those who look for the solution or at least intelligent if not authoritative discussion of the questions of the day, commerce or finance, and in every case the editor of a high-class magazine must furnish the best that can be had at the present time. He must know the sources from whence to get the best, and must possess the

talent to interest and induce the writer chosen to give it to his magazine. This is not as easy a matter as it appears. Money may go a great way, but it does not always go far enough. Distances, time and other engagements form frequently an undesirable blockade. It is in such cases, when one is at his wits' end, that the importance of the editor's individuality steps in and decides, as the great general who does not participate in a hand-to-hand fight decides the destiny of the battle. We find in our American magazines a gathering of authors from all zones of the hemisphere, a company that one hardly could expect to meet, and whose talk one could never hope to listen to, except under the cover of a magazine. These monthlies have become perfect treasures of knowledge. We may listen to Gladstone and Parnell on "Home Rule"; to Colonel Bryce on "The Commonwealth of America"; to Edwin Arnold on "The Light of the World"; to Felix Vohlkowsky on "Siberian Horrors"; to Mme. Arnold on "The Paris Salons"; to Professors Tyndall and Spencer on scientific subjects, to English, French, German, Italian and Russian authorities in one hour and one sitting. This is certainly a matter well worth the utmost appreciation of the cultured, and an accomplishment of the printing press which ever and ever assures us anew of the immense importance of this over all other inventions.

So we see, to become an editor one must be, above all, a well educated, if not a learned person. People boasting of such and such a capacity among the editors picked from the rank and file of the composing room, consciously or unconsciously forget the mention of the earnest work outside of the office which this capacity has undergone. Naturally the composing room is a good breeding place for editorial talents. The constant contact with copy of good editors, and perhaps with the writers themselves, must create a desire on the part of ambitious youth to "get there," as the vulgar would say, and put his entire self in the endeavor to accomplish his wish, and become — what no other tradesman ever will think of — a writer or editor.

Besides the scientific basis upon which an editor is built up, I think the practical knowledge of the printing business to a certain extent is very necessary. An editor ought at least to know enough of the business to set up a stick or two, to know the difference between the various type bodies, their names, their signification, etc. He ought to know the manufacture of his paper, at least in a theoretical way, from the type in the case to the folded sheet on the delivery table. He should not be the plaything of the foreman, and be informed at every step that this or that direction cannot be executed on account of technical reasons of which he understands nothing. He should be capable of judging of such matters himself, and insist on their being executed. This will give him authority in certain quarters which the mere book editor can never command; and as all know, who have been in actual

harness, that authority means a great deal in newspaper publication, it is well worth while to consider it.

To sum up, then, the art of editing consists:

First—In commanding a good general education, especially in being what is called “well read.” Second—In possessing the practical experience which can nowhere else be obtained than in the actual service of a newspaper, from the composing room up. Third—In possessing such talents as will qualify exceptionally well for the office of newspaper editing; for instance, news scent, vast knowledge of people and things, a good memory, etc. The first can be acquired through earnest study, especially by a systematic college training. The second is the fruit of trade education in an office at the case itself. The third, that agent which alone makes the great editor, and which every one of our great editors possesses or possessed, can neither be acquired between college walls, nor in the service of the stick. It is a talent given to few, a talent which lifts its gifted proprietor far above the limits of the everyday laborer, which makes the cart horse a Pegasus; it is born in man and needs but the chance to develop.

It is a sorrowful fact to record here that the importance and utility of the modern newspaper man has created an evil which we must take into the bargain without protest, for, in order to assure the astounding results of the present-day journalism, one must at times meet with individuals and methods which cannot serve to increase the public esteem toward the press. This evil is the system of espionage—the system of unwelcome interviewing—and, let us say it frankly, the individuality of the average reporter. The general public judges the press by its reporters. It knows hardly any distinction between editor and reporter. In speaking of the press it is always the reporter who is taken in view. The reporter is the only part of the press system with whom the world at large comes into contact. He is at the fire, the entertainment, the races, in the courts, everywhere; he sits at your table in the house—an unwelcome guest; he calls on you at midday or midnight; he insists on knowing the particulars of the suicide of your beloved son, while this unfortunate's corpse is still warm with life; he wrenches the items from the breast of the heartbroken mother, who mourns the elopement of her dearest daughter with the coachman of the family. You give him some information in confidence, and in the morning you find it fully printed in the widest circulated paper under a sensational heading conspicuously displayed. He slides through a chimney, disregarding the utmost dangers of being smoked alive, to listen to the opinions of a locked-in jury; he ascends in a balloon with all the chances of never feeling terra firma under his feet again; he braves the blizzard, and undertakes to walk against all human understanding in the rainy snowstorm over miles and miles of open country from New York city to Coney Island, for no other purpose and without extra pay, but to gain a “heat” for his paper and—as in the case

in view—dies in the attempt, and is found buried in a snowdrift days after the storm has ceased. It takes no special mental capacity to execute the orders technically called “assignments” of the editor. The corps of reporters of a great daily comprises all sorts and conditions of men, from the stranded European aristocrat to the cattle boy of doubtful character who came east to try an easier way of earning a livelihood; and it is not the latter who does the worst work when pluck and energy and wit are demanded—conditions more frequent and important in the career of the reporter than an exact knowledge of spelling. The latter is gladly mended by the editor, but the editor would hardly consent to slip down a redhot chimney and play the spy on a jury. The editor is the general, the executive power; the reporter, the brute force, the executing power. Very few in public life know the difference. Both are members of the press—that's all.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPENSATION OF PRINTERS.

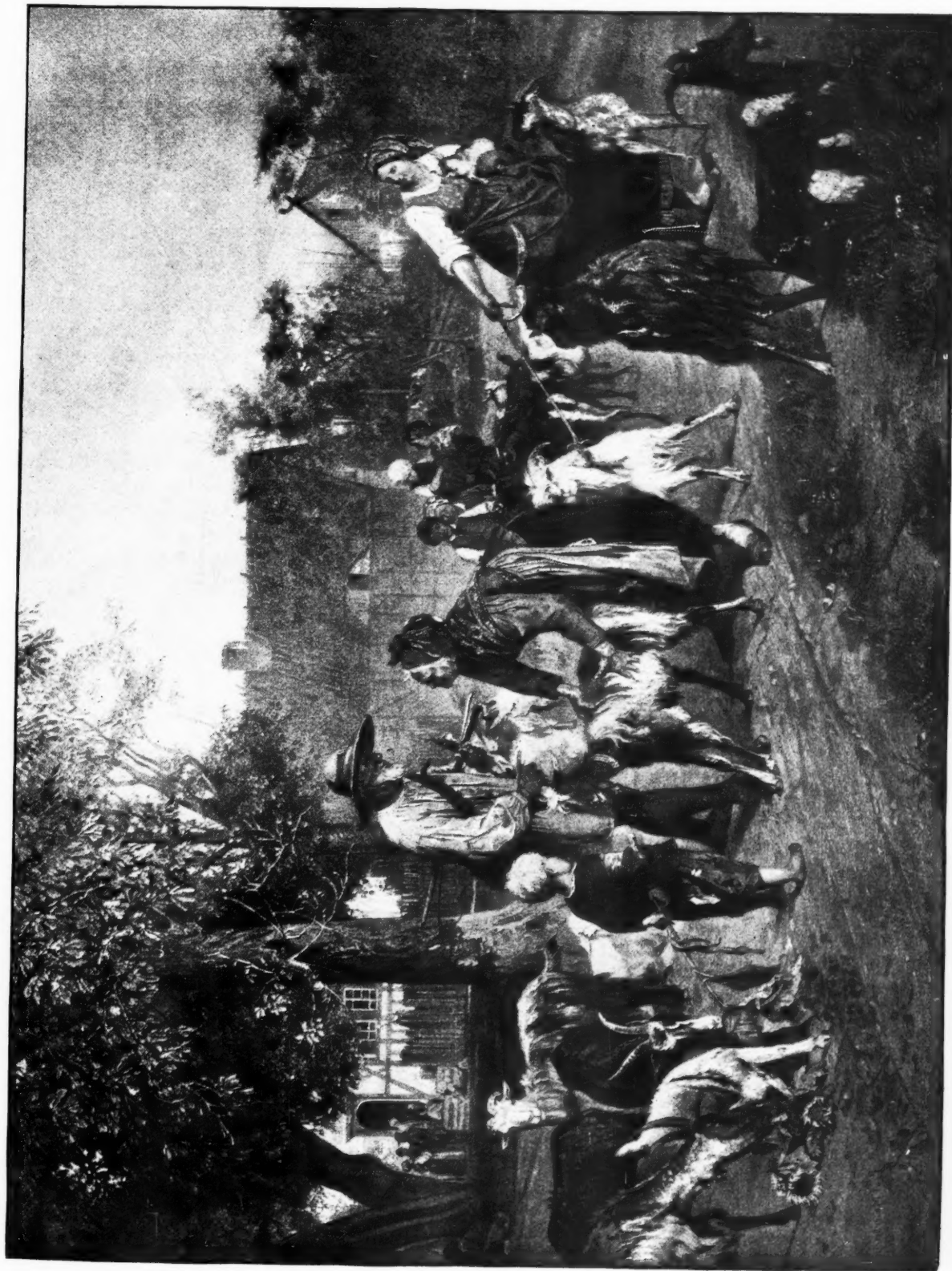
AN EXCEPTION TO SOME OF THE CLAIMS OF MR. THEO. L. DE VINNE
IN THE MAY NUMBER.

BY E. F. S.

MR. DE VINNE, in the May number of THE INLAND PRINTER, argues that, “considering the interest on money invested and the deterioration of material, the employer pays a tax of from \$1 to \$3 a week for the privilege of getting the workman's services.”

Without denying the correctness of Mr. De Vinne's figures, I fail to see the justice of his claim as to the “tax” imposed upon the employer. Whether an office employing one hundred men represents an investment of \$100,000 or \$1,000,000 is no concern of the workman; he merely sells his time and best efforts. An employer, in order to get business, must fit his office for the class of work he intends to do, and without the required material he would have no use for the services of the workman. In order to make money one must spend money, and no man would think of purchasing a plant unless with the intention of augmenting his income. Because he desires the greater income is the reason of the outlay, and the money paid out for the plant is an *investment*, the interest and depreciation of which should properly be charged in with other operating expenses. As the cost of the plant is an investment that has to be made before any work can be done, it cannot properly be called a “tax;” though it possibly might simplify matters and benefit the master printers, typefounders, and press builders if all journeymen were compelled to furnish their own outfits to work with.

Regarding the difference in wages between country and large city offices, the work in the latter is more continuous and laborious, and requires greater skill and experience, therefore, should be more remunerative. As a rule, the workman in a country office has an easy time as compared with his city brother. True, there are times when a rush of work and insufficiency of



THE GOAT DEALER.

Specimen of half-tone reproduction, by BLOMGEN BROS. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

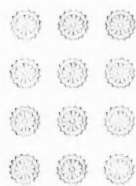
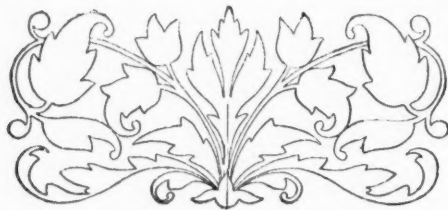


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material makes long hours and hard work, but these times are usually few and far between. The hours are not so exacting either, and while he usually gets less pay, his expenses are correspondingly less, and his surroundings a vast improvement on those of the city printer.

As to the rates for composition, it is no fault of the compositor if the employer figures the cost of composition at less than it can be done for. It is a well-known fact that composition is often figured at cost in order to secure the presswork, so I fail to see why a part of the profit on such work is not rightfully due the composing room. Instead of the other branches being taxed to make up a deficiency in the composing room, Mr. De Vinne's own argument proves that the composing room is taxed to produce a profit in the other departments.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CAUSE OF BOTCHED PRINTING.

BY WM. L. BANNING, JR.

THAT so much unsightly printing has been done in the past, is due to the system known as "bidding." Those who have printed matter to issue, naturally want to get the best work for the least possible money. The grade of work being considered, this is perfectly just. But is it considered; that is, do results show that it has been considered? Most certainly not. Nine cases out of ten when a tradesman is screwed down to a notch below cost by this system, he will slight and cheapen the work in different ways, to come out even. In printing work, this cheapening lessens the general result, but in such a manner that no one but a printer can distinguish the details which have thus been slighted. Is this honorable? Certainly not; but the very men who will take work below cost, are either those who have no scruples in doing this, or are those who are mentally lacking, and do not see that they are doing anything wrong. In this way the reliable printing offices lose considerable work, which is given to "butcher shops," who "botch."

As is well known, too many so-called "practical" printers are in business for themselves, that is, in and out. They may be likened to the genus fungi, springing out of existence as quickly as they sprung in. Very often this class of men take work at the prices they were paid when working at the "case" as employes, and do not take the least account of the facts that their plant is depreciating in value by means of wear and tear, that their rent, light and fuel bills are accruing, and that the interest on their investment is to be realized. To be sure, this class of men do not continue long in business, but while they do, prices on printed matter are below par, and the grade of work also. Choose your operator, give him fair remuneration, and demand the best results. The West leads in many things, and why should she be outdone by the tasteful products of eastern presses?

The consumer is to blame for this. How often it occurs, that some customer takes a sample to his

printer, with a modest request that he figure as low as he can, as the expense of printing must be cut down, and that he is going to get "bids" on the work. The printer, having the constant pressure of this class of trade upon him, and not knowing the real money value of his work, undercuts cost. When the job is half completed, he realizes he has done this, and gets the work out of the way as quickly as possible, to its detriment. Western advertisers do not seem to see the advantage of good work, and will not pay the price for it. As a rule, they only make a "stab at it," as the slang expression goes, and that is as far as they get.

Listen to this little tale. A business man brings a sample of eastern work to his printer and requests that a job be printed for him in the same style. The printer, deserving man, gives figures on the work. The customer, good man, draws back with *hauteur*, and sternly says: "The price I shall give for this work is but half of that which you asked me." The printer explains that to obtain the results as depicted on the seductive sample, the best of skill in execution and the best of material is required. The outcome is as follows: The ruddy cherry ink and blue-black of the eastern job is altered to the familiar red and job black of mediocrity. The enticing cream or azure bond paper, and the heavy plated "book" stock give way to the half linen (which invariably bears the water-marked legend, "Trustworthy linen," "Honest bond," etc., etc.), or the "S. & S. C." book. The refined wide margins are reduced to the "regulation," thus saving in the amount of stock consumed.

All these changes are pointed out by the descendant of Gutenberg and Faust, and the requisite price is at last reached. The customer, good man, goes on his way rejoicing, humming to himself, "a penny saved is a penny earned." Time passes—necessary time to the printer, vexatious delay to the customer. The job is finally completed, and enters the customer's door, borne by a small boy with blackened face, by time-honored custom called "devil." The envelopes have been delivered beforehand, are all ready to receive the circular and go forth to the public to inaugurate the golden harvest of "a business chance." The "devil" retires, having given evidence of anything but a retiring disposition. The package is opened and the top sheet is held up for inspection, when lo! the job does not present the appearance at all which the sample given the printer did, and is not in harmony with the language in which the circular is couched. The printer is waited upon, painstaking individual. The eastern sample is demanded, produced and examined. The printer offers explanation as per his conversation with the customer at the time of receiving order, referring to the reduction in price made, that cost of work might be reduced to the amount which the customer desired to pay. Hold! "what is this?"—the eye of the worthy customer lights upon a grievous error in his own name. "A transposition, by the gods!" The proof comes forth by request, and the error shows thereon, which had not been observed

by the business man, although the proof had been sent him, busy man, before the job was printed. The "copy" is then referred to, and the customer's name, Peirce, defies recognition from that of Pierce, his business rival on the next street. The writing, to be sure, is not as legible as it might be, the "e" and "i" are neither of them looped, and the dot of the "i" is fairly between the two letters. Silence and scrutiny reign for the minute. The man of commerce clears his throat, assumes a look of dignity and after an impressive silence, speaks: "Mr. Galley, not being a printer, I cannot tell you in what particular you have slighted this work; but I can say that I am entirely dissatisfied with it. Now, I do not say that you have done me an intentional wrong, for then I would be in error. But I *do* say that your work does not please me. I cannot use it. The job must be reprinted and I think you should do this at cost. Of course I shall pay the full price for this lot, as I may, perhaps, be somewhat at fault myself. I make it a rule to do as I would be done by, and if a customer is dissatisfied with goods from *my* store, I charge him nothing for them and in place give him what he requires. I understand perfectly, that dealing in goods already manufactured and manufacturing goods are two separate and distinct businesses, but [impressively] the principle remains the same."

Whatever the outcome was, concerns us not; suffice it to say that the work was poorly done, for the simple reason that the price given was too low. *Choose your operator, give him fair remuneration and demand the best work.*

WRITTEN FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

CONCERNING RECREATION.

BY MALCOLM MC PHERSON.

IT is a fact which goes without dispute the world over, that fresh air and recreation are necessary for the proper development of mankind. As sure as the flower raised in the darkness of a cellar will lose its natural color, blanch and fade, so surely will the man, woman, or child grow sickly and pine away if no advantage is taken of heaven's sunlight and the fresh air which whirls around the globe generously, full of life, joyousness, and vivifying ozone. It needs no poet to sing of the rapture of climbing wind-blown summer hills, wandering through flowery fields, or seeking the solitudes of the pathless woods or the wild freedom of the boundless ocean, to convince any reasonable human being of the true delights that live, move, and have their being in direct communion with nature's wonderful and beautiful external charms. Nor does it absolutely require any apostle and prophet of the divinity of work to thunder, like Carlyle, his warnings to mankind against the malignant dangers, and positive evils, of stagnation and idleness, for the world knows them already through the stern lessons of practical experience. The unused machine soon becomes rusty, corroded, and useless, and the ocean itself would lose its freshness if it were not kept in perpetual motion by the beneficent powers of nature.

If love rules the court, the camp, the grove, and makes the world go round, no less do the moving forces which govern the music of the earth and all the spheres.

While, however, all of mankind that is worth considering is well aware of the necessity, if it would live aright, of light and air and recreation, the exigencies of circumstances and civilization have decreed that everybody cannot enjoy these inestimable blessings equally. Man was made to mourn, but all men do not have to mourn alike, fate having decided that a vast multitude must have more of sorrow than their fellow beings. While there are those who never need to heed the storm, there are many for whom the harbor bar is perpetually moaning.

Among those who have been deeply affected by these same exigent circumstances is the great army of those connected with the printing trade. The nature of their work prevents them from getting all that light, fresh air and recreation which would be desired by a philanthropist. It also predisposes them to live a sedentary and semi-stagnant existence. There was a time, not so long ago, when the printing trade was considered one of the most unhealthy in the world, and the mortality among printers was consequently greater than the death-rate among almost any other class of the community. Within recent years, however, the rapid improvement in the condition of the printing fraternity has compelled a great and most satisfactory modification of this state of affairs. Any noxious cellar or ill-ventilated room is not now considered good enough for the compositor or the machinist. Intelligent employers have come to see that the welfare of their interests is identical with the physical and moral well-being of their employés. Hence the large number of airy, handsome, and splendidly equipped printing offices which are now to be found, not only in this country, but wherever there exists a reasonable appreciation of the advantages of treating a large and intelligent body of the community with ordinary common sense and humanity. We hope the day is not far distant when all printing office proprietors will provide light and healthy work-rooms for the men and women in their employment.

While, however, the employer can do much to elevate the moral and physical condition of his employés, the latter have also a duty to perform for themselves. They ought, at all events, to try to overcome that tendency to lead a sedentary life which is characteristic of the nature of their occupation. How many printers, for instance, would rather, after leaving the heat and glare of their workrooms, sit down and chat or play a game at cards together than save their energy for recreation out in the fresh air? There are many who are sensible enough to go fishing, or for a stroll in the parks, when their work is done for the day, but there are also, it is to be regretted, more who prefer an adjournment to a saloon and the social chat or glass of beer to an outdoor effort which would result in blowing the dust out of their lungs and making them feel that exhilarating thrill and tingling of the blood which

men must experience who have been cooped up for hours in a hot composing room or machine room. This is not as it should be. Nature may be slow to resent it, but there invariably comes a time when she will show in a very decisive manner that she will not permit any liberties to be taken with her with impunity. Her motto, like that of Scotland, is, No one wounds me with impunity—*Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Summer weather, green trees, fresh fields and pure and lovely flowers innumerable are now with us once again. Let these delights be taken advantage of to their full extent. The man sitting on the pier with a fishing-pole in his hand is much more sensible than the saloon habitue, even if the only result of his angling expedition is to let the fresh lake winds blow through his whiskers; and the man who seeks the parks and the companionship of flowers and trees shows no less wisdom in proving his method of how to be healthy, wealthy and wise, as the greatest of American printers might say.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

NO. III.—BY AN OBSERVER.

ONE of the most obnoxious phases of American newspaper "reporting" is that of commenting voluminously upon the alleged merits or demerits, as the case may be, of criminal trials, beforehand. The effect of this procedure is seen in the extreme difficulty of selecting juries, who are supposed not to have been prejudiced by the comments indulged in. The newspapers laboriously fish out the intricacies of the *circumstantial* "evidence" in advance, from any possible source, tainted or otherwise—almost invariably against the unfortunate defendant; the information being got in the heated atmosphere always attending the incipient stages of a criminal charge, and without any care or attention as to the nature of rebutting evidences of innocence or mitigation.

It is often a most unfair state of things, and when the victim comes out clear of the charges, or less guilty than was alleged *before* the trial, whoever finds a newspaper retracting its statements, in case the "scored" person is one of limited influence in purse or position? All this is done for what? To benefit the public? No: to create sensational reading matter! Is not the English system of making direct comments upon causes pending trial illegal, preferable on all counts, even irrespective of the ordeal of having to select an unprejudiced jury at the cost of several days' hard work? Should not the newspapers combine to have such restrictions enacted by law?

One of your contributors recently "scored" the servility of a portion of the country newspapers in America with just indignation. They are otherwise servile, namely, in being regularly afraid to justly criticise inferior entertainments. They curry favor with the principals because the advertisements might be withdrawn if honest criticism were exercised against a troupe

of theatrical "duffers." I have been on papers in Savannah, Georgia, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin—papers of standing, that could "afford" to be virtuous, whose proprietors had not the courage of their convictions, and whose reporters were "cribbed, cabined and confined" under most humiliating conditions. I am not saying this state of things does not obtain in England; it does, very largely. But it is a stranger state of things in a country where American burliness of sentiment exists, and where freedom is a vaunted qualification.

The "unattached" reporter is not an unknown being in the old country, where he is commonly known as a "penny-a-liner." Very often, in both countries, he is a clever, a necessary, but an inartistic creature. He is created by the requirements of excessive competition. In large American cities his services are considered a *sine qua non*; he usurps the place of the staff reporter very largely. This is a distinct pity; for he is not truthful or conscientious as a rule—but terribly realistic, harrowing, literal, long-winded, "precise," and infinitesimal to a fault. Oftentimes he has the ability of any three staff reporters, ten times their faculty of scenting a trail, and a hundred times their vigor of execution. He is paid by results. He will employ unfit and unpromising sources of information, and tell untruths about a fire or a murder to effect his object. He is no better in England, but he is less employed there. His so-called "powers" of description are only equaled by his unscrupulousness and his "nose for news." There is a building in New York where may be seen daily, in the windows, several of them, straining their eyes to watch the movements of police or other officials, who initiate reportable events, "like grim death." Everything they do is strained and overdrawn, until intelligent people, alas! have come to look upon it as necessary to deduct fifty per cent from some newspaper reports. Many of these men, verily, in England and America, are the curse of journalism, necessary though they seem to be, in the excessive competition of the day, and allowing for splendid exceptions to the rule.

It may be right or wrong, an unsettled question whether or not it is fitting that a reporter should express any bids or opinion in presenting a report; but that many of them clothe their convictions in "catch penny," clap-trap, old-fashioned verbiage is painfully evident, being unsuited to go beyond the mere description of the event they want to record. Others are lively, witty, original and readable, but as a rule, they should stick to the text of their notes. Some of them inartistically give themselves away by stating in the opening lines of their reports the *result* of an entire meeting, anticipating the gist of the same, and so making it unnecessary to read further on, instead of artistically "leading up" to the *denouement* by degrees and carrying the reader with them into their narrations.

I may have been prejudiced to some extent in what I have stated in these papers, as to American journalism—that is possible; but, admiring as I do the bulk

of its existence for its vigor, liberality and resources, I distinctly aim at its improvement. I believe most old institutions which survive have their abounding advantages; and I believe American journalism will more and more gravitate, with age, toward the mellowness, the cautiousness and the staidness of English journalism. Neither sordidness nor sensationalism is fit or calculated to be the *final* guiding principle of the newspapers of a progressive, fair-minded, liberty-loving people like the Americans, who already in pictorial journalism far surpass their old-country brethren. A few words as to the New York papers and I conclude.

Taking them in all respects I consider New York City has the cream of the papers in the United States. Some will dispute this standpoint, just as in England the provincial papers issued in Manchester, Liverpool and elsewhere are said to represent the national sentiment when the London papers are wallowing in petty prejudices and class hatreds. But in making the above statement I am referring to one or two metropolitan dailies of undoubted influence and ability. The *World* is an astonishing instance of rapid development under adverse circumstances, brought about by business instincts rather than by any conviction of possessing a literary mission. There are differences of opinion as to what constitutes the proper basis upon which to build a newspaper, namely, as to whether its *sole* mission should be to make money by the contest of methods, straight or circuitous, or whether its intellectual and moral responsibility should be the leading consideration. The proprietor of the *World* is a believer in the former dogma, and his experience *seems* to show he has been correct. Not that he has neglected in any way the *role* of a moral preceptor when the assumption of the character constitutes an opening for advertising the *World*. That is the secret of his wonderful success, his endless resources as a self-advertiser proving the astuteness of his understanding. The proprietor has sent expeditions to endless quarters, for good and noble purposes, for the advertisements therein.

The scriptural injunction as to not letting one hand know what the other is doing has no charms—nay, no existence—for this great journalist. No other newspaper in this world ever played the egotist so fully and so successfully. It never did a good stroke (of business) without pointing it out, whether it was causing a useful law to be enacted, advocating an upright (but popular) movement, or sending an envoy round the world in so many days. All its movements and its advocacy have been interested and worked in consciously popular directions. It never “did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame.” That is left to sentimental enthusiasts. And it has had its reward. But the *World* is not, strictly speaking, an influential paper, beyond certain sections of the working classes. That is the cost of its astuteness; it is essentially a plebian organ. So far as circulation and the advertising patronage of the humbler classes go, it has the run of the metropolis, and a paying run; but a large quantity

of the recent provincial lament on the part of brother editors toward the *World's* proprietor were written at a safe distance from New York. It *has* benefited the country much; done splendid service—in spite of its Asiatic weakness. It will accept, however, cash readily for the advertisement of a libertine who “solicits correspondence from a handsome brunette—object, amusement.” In other countries such advertisements have at least to *pretend* to have matrimony in view in explicit terms. The same paper goes as much astray on European subjects as the puniest of country papers. Some time ago it had a paragraph headed, “The Queen said to favor Home Rule,” because the queen’s speech was to include the promise of an Irish local government bill—two huge “bulls” in one paragraph. It termed Augustus Harris, the well-known lessee, an alderman of the city of London, and considered that the late Hon. A. J. F. Egerton, M.P. for Eccles (England), was a leading conservative.

In some respects the *Times* and *Tribune*, and, in a general, all-round sense, the New York *Herald*, are admitted to be the most influential papers in the metropolis—I mean the papers most read by level-headed business people. The *Herald* is known to be—leaving politics aside as being foreign to our subject—on the whole, honest, fearless and respectable. Some of the other dailies at times run it into a corner through getting “exclusive” news by preconcerted arrangements; but as a liberally managed newspaper it is seldom behind the requirements of the day, presents its news in good readable form, is considered a splendid advertising medium—appealing as it does to merchants, dealers and manufacturers largely, and is about, apparently, to inaugurate an era of increased vigor and prosperity in new premises. There are both brains and money behind this paper, which has maintained its position without the astuteness and extraordinary egotism of its contemporary, in a praiseworthy, legitimate channel, such as the discerning public appreciate through thick and thin, after more flashy presentations have become “a weariness to the flesh.”

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM SOLVED.

BY S. P. WHITMARSH.

SCIENTIFIC men are puzzled in trying to account for the increase of insanity in proportion to the population, as shown by census reports. But if one reflects a moment he may find the clue to one main cause, and that confronts every wide-awake man today who reads the papers.

From the advent of the first portrait of Lydia Pinkham to the distorted caricatures of the late Canadian Premier, the deadly newspaper cut has struck its paralyzing force into the brains of old and young. No one can take up a paper without meeting the ghost of an abortive attempt at a portrait of some kind in infinite variety. From the president down to the man as he looked “before and after taking” they tend to breed

an anarchism of sensation sufficient to demoralize the strongest intellect. He who runs may read, but unless he who reads runs at once his mental balance is endangered.

It is in vain to try and counteract the influence of these newspaper monstrosities by getting up art loan exhibitions, and feasting our eyes on something that is



AS HE IS.



AS HE APPEARED.

at least like reality, for the purpose of elevating the mind and cultivating an artistic taste. As long as the human eye is constructed on the present plan, all the benefits thus received will vanish on contact with the never-to-be-avoided cut in advertisement or news item.

Civilization seems to be nearing a crisis. The wonderful strides made by inventors, whereby powers long unknown, or mysterious, have been discovered and harnessed to the car of progress, have caused the American eye to be peeled for novelty in every direction. The busy American wants his story told him in the shortest possible time. It can be quickest told and impressed on the perceptive faculties by means of an illustration. So, to meet this prevailing want, millions of things called pictures are gotten up on the spur of the moment, leaving the spur attached; and, as they strike the eye, glare and horrify, and disappear like a phantom beating his board bill by scowling it out of countenance, the damning work begins. And from that time the mind of the reader is one degree nearer the other side of reason, where fogs and chimeras chase each other through the demon-haunted chambers of the brain.

It is not because the newspaper cut is wholly bad that it produces such evil results. Mechanical skill, in pity to human weakness, has improved their quality to such a degree that many can be viewed without a shudder, and sometimes even with a feeling of blissful calmness. Even the adorable Lydia grows handsomer as she floats gently down the stream of time; though there is still left a simper that has never succeeded in deluding the census enumerator.

So it is not altogether the *character* of the illustration that creates the evils we deplore, but rather its everlasting omnipresence and continuousness. A drop of water falling on one's head gives no very unpleasant sensation. But ten million drops falling, one at a time,

on one spot, at regular and frequent intervals, becomes torture. "This way madness lies."

Today, thoughtless panderers to the depraved intellectual taste of a fast age are multiplying these messengers of evil, that wing their way through the sensitive organs of vision to the human brain. There they breed nervous prostration, despair, and at last insanity.

Each state adds room to their already large asylums, while philanthropic people, official and otherwise, discuss the question with all the aid afforded by expert research, and wonder and wonder, and guess and guess, and never suspect the actual cause is right in front of their gold-bowed spectacles.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CARE OF THE HANDS.

BY TOM L. MILLS.

IT is generally considered that it is the privilege of the ladies to devote special attention to the hands, and many of THE INLAND PRINTER's readers may be inclined to pass this article by with an opinion that it is written for the sole benefit of the lady readers of this journal. But their surmise will be wrong, for this article is written with the intention of benefiting all and sundry who have to do with typesetting, whether it be in the lowly rank of the distributor or the highest grade of bookwork.

There is an old English saying to the effect that if you "take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves." I would apply this saying to the life of the compositor, and advise him—"Take care of your hands, and your hands will take care of you."

One of the greatest troubles of the "type-snatcher's" life is the hard, dry feeling which occasionally takes possession of his pick-up fingers, these useful members seeming to lose their sense of touch, and the life of the unfortunate typo becomes a torment. When the fingers are in this state, and the thousands have to be piled up whether the man is fit to lift them or not, the dryness of the skin brings about a roughness of the parts used, and this roughness in a short time causes little patches of "tails," which are either snipped off as they ruffle, or are bitten off, and a sore place is raised. In a very short time the ends of the fingers used become cracked, and then I truly pity the man of types.

Newspaper and book compositors are the greatest sufferers with dryness of the fingers, and I have seen so much of it that I thought my experience would prove useful to those who take the trouble to look after themselves. I have myself tried several experiments to keep my fingers moist and pliable and have heard of other experiments tried. Vaseline is used in various ways; ointments of various kinds have been tried; and an endless variety of soaps are recommended. Who has not seen the piece of alum in the upper case to kill perspiration in the heat of summer, and then when that antidote has worked its end but too well, have we not seen the piece of sponge which takes the place of the alum in the upper, by its dampness used to give the fingers their moisture back again?

Now I believe prevention to be better than cure, and if comps will take the little advice upon this subject which I have to give them they will never be troubled with "dry fingers." When the work is finished, be it either distribution or composition, wash the hands well, using a nail-brush, and occasionally a gentle application of the pumice stone, to keep the dirt from becoming ingrained in the finger tips. All this can be, and no doubt is with many, done at the office. At home you must keep a small bottle of the best glycerine. This you may use at any time, but I always use it at bedtime.

Glycerine is the most popular of all applications for the hands, and it should be so; but it is so misapplied that its wonderful properties have no effect. The commonest mode is to pour some

into the palm of the hand and rub it on the hands and then wear a pair of gloves while in bed with this still on. If you stay for a moment and inquire the object in using glycerine you will convince yourself of the mistake in applying it as above. The object is to get the glycerine into the pores of the skin, whereupon the pliability of the epidermis is restored. Now, by putting the mixture on thick as above described the pores are *stopped* instead of *opened*.

My advice as to the proper application of glycerine is as follows: Wash the hands thoroughly in either hot or cold water, the object being to open the pores, which is fully attained by the process of washing. While the hands are thoroughly *wet* pour some glycerine into the palm of the hand; then use this as though it were soap and work it round your hands for about the same time as you would work soap round your fingers when washing—say one minute. By this time your hands will have become warm with the exercise, and therefore the pores will have all been opened—thus attaining the desired object. Rinse your hands through the water just as you would rinse the soap off; wipe them on the towel, and you have done all that is necessary—the glycerine will do the rest in its own mysterious way. Once a week will be often enough to go through this office of lubricating the pores, always remembering that it is absolutely necessary to keep the hands clean and in good order.

I have not only carried out this operation in my own case, curing my old complaint of dryness, but in every assembly of knights of the stick and rule where I have been, and having always heard the plaint: "Who knows a good cure for dry fingers?" I have given the simple directions here set forth, and in every instance when they have been followed complaint has ceased, and the fingers have even become in better condition to stand life's wear and tear than they were before the application of the lubricant. Remember that long strings can only be pulled by good fingers.

PRINTING GOVERNMENT MONEY.

The Washington special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that the first question which naturally arises in the mind of a person studying the system in the treasury printing office is, what is to prevent a pressman from entering into collusion with a confederate at the paper mill, possessing himself of a few sheets of the distinctive paper, and slipping them into his press while he is in the course of a regular job?

There are three things to prevent: First, he would have to corrupt his helper, a woman whom he has no claim upon, and with whose appointment he has nothing to do, as she comes certified from the civil-service commission. Next he would have no assurance of ever being set to work at the reverse side of notes of the same denomination as that of which he got the first impression. He might print one side of a \$50 note, and the time might never come around when he could get a chance to do the other side. But a more potent preventive than either of these is the little tell-tale automatic register which is attached to the side of his machine, and which records every single impression, light or heavy, made by his agency. He cannot even see the dial, for it is under a locked lid, the key to which is in the pocket of the officer in charge of the room. It is noiseless, too; and he has no means of knowing, till his day's work is done and his final tally is taken, what the little monitor has reported about him. If, therefore, he should conceal a sheet of paper about his person and try to run it through his press, the automatic register would show one more impression than the number of printed sheets he has turned over to the dryers, and he would be arrested before leaving the building.

Another possibility of leak seems, at a first glance, to offer itself in the theft of imperfect notes. The average citizen is so poor a judge of fine engraving that a note would have to be very bad indeed to cause him to reject it; and anyone who made off with a lot of notes good in every respect except perfection of execution would have, it seems, an easy task disposing of them. Two preventives apply here. One is the fact that the imperfect

notes must be accounted for just like the rest, sheet by sheet, and carried to the macerator, there to be ground up and made into pulp. But supposing some means were devised for "beating" the macerator; even then the notes are without the red seal and the blue check number. The number is not put on until the note has passed inspection, and for the seal the note is sent over to the treasury department, passing out of the custody of the bureau altogether. These features are so essential to the familiar appearance of the note that their absence would be noticed by the most careless observer if an attempt were made to pass them; and their forgery would add immensely to the dangers of detection as soon as the spurious notes were handed across the counter of a bank.

Still, some one asks, why may not plates, which have been condemned and discarded, be stolen occasionally and used to print genuine looking notes, even though the impressions might be inferior? First, because as soon as a plate has served its day, the superintendent of engraving scrapes it with a sharp tool and defaces it so that it is useless. Then it is kept in the custodian's vault till a committee, periodically appointed, and made up of a number of high treasury officers and one person from private life, visit the vault, inspect the defaced plates, and pack them in a box, a list being kept in the custodian's books and a duplicate list put inside the box itself. Then the box is bound with strap-iron, a hole is bored in one side and sealing-wax poured into it, and the seal of the United States is put upon the wax. When enough boxes have accumulated to make a load they are taken by the committee down to the navy yard, where a furnace is specially prepared for them. Each box is opened, the seal examined, and the contents compared with the list enclosed; and each plate, after identification, is put into the smelting pot and reduced to a fluid state. The committee then make their report, which goes on file, and the history of each plate concerned is thus brought to an end.

LONG LIVE THE PULP-PRESSER!

The daily papers of this country and Europe, which find sermons in syndicates, books in pulp, news in revamped history (which is usually spoiled in its overmaking), and advertising in almost everything, frequently refer (says the *Paper Trade Journal*) to certain vocations of men or women which are noteworthy as being conducive to prolongation of human life. It is curious that the paper manufacturer is almost invariably omitted from these tabulated modern instances of longevity among laboring classes. And yet it is a fact, incontrovertible, that seventy years is by no means the average earthly measure of the life of a paper maker. He knows a trick of living, and living hale, worth ten or a dozen years longer than the biblical allotment. While not quite so numerous as the proverbial leaves in the woods of Vallombrosa, there are (to our knowledge) many American paper makers who, at eighty and odd, will enjoy reading this truth about themselves. Occasionally a nonagenarian springs up as the active grandsire of a practical, hustling grandson who has learned more about chemical fibre in a year than his progenitor knew about rags or straw after grinding them patiently for a whole generation. It will be found, as we have said, that the paper maker exists for a period of time full as long as any other man who has been born to live until he dies. Why shouldn't he who has filled the land of freedom, ingenuity and bric-à-brac with that fabric which is the basis of books, umbrella stands, wash tubs, car wheels and various other necessities, live, move (twice every May, if he wants to), and have his broth and his porridge for five score years? The paper maker is the architect of other people's fortunes. To be sure, he has considerable money of his own, which he has earned and prudently banked; but, as a regular thing, his name isn't Midas or Rothschild. Neither is it ever Cræsus, Rockefeller nor Vanderbilt. Perhaps the reason of this is that he multiplies too rapidly, and is therefore compelled to divide profits too often and among too many. May he live while he lives, like the epicure of classic lore; for surely he is the greatest benefactor to literature and makers of bundles, as well as an exemplar of longevity, virtue, progress and good repute.



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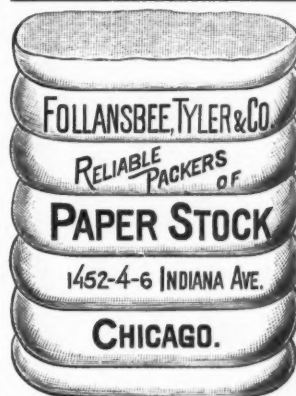
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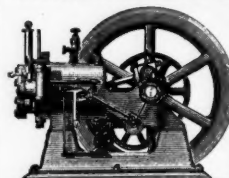
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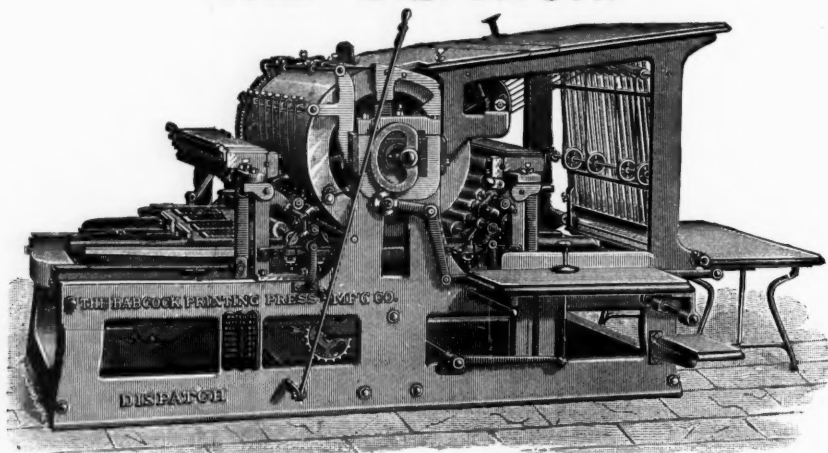
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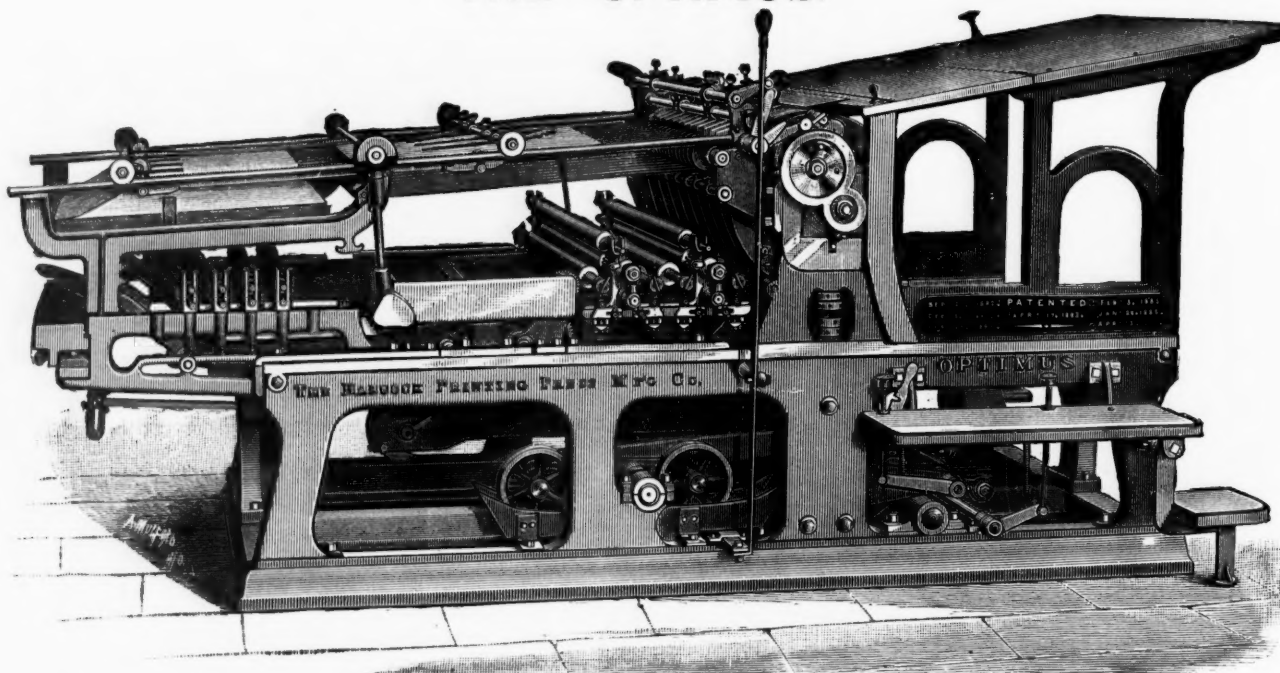
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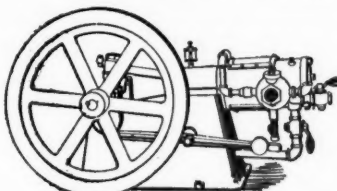
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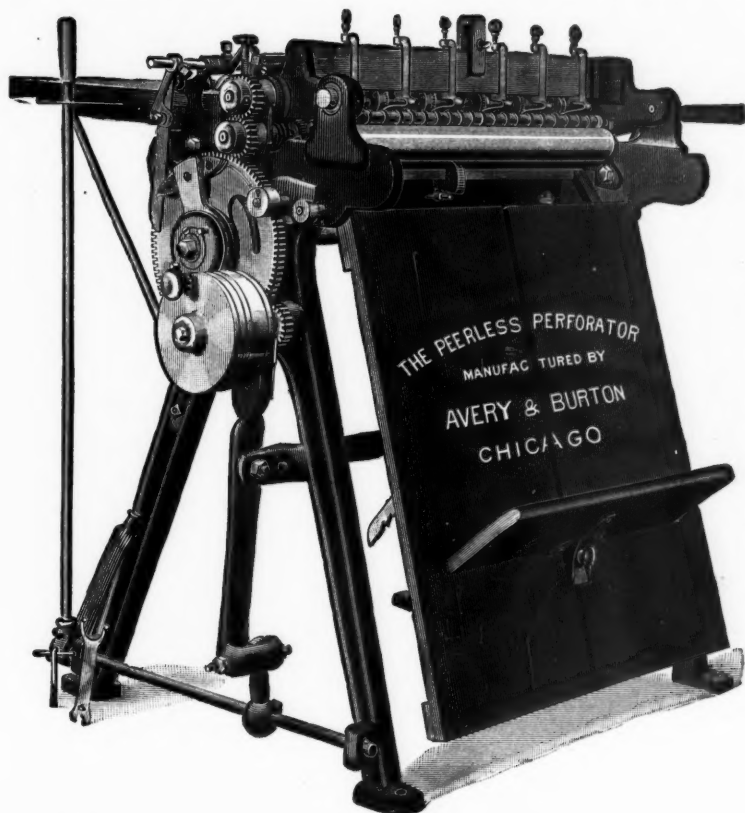
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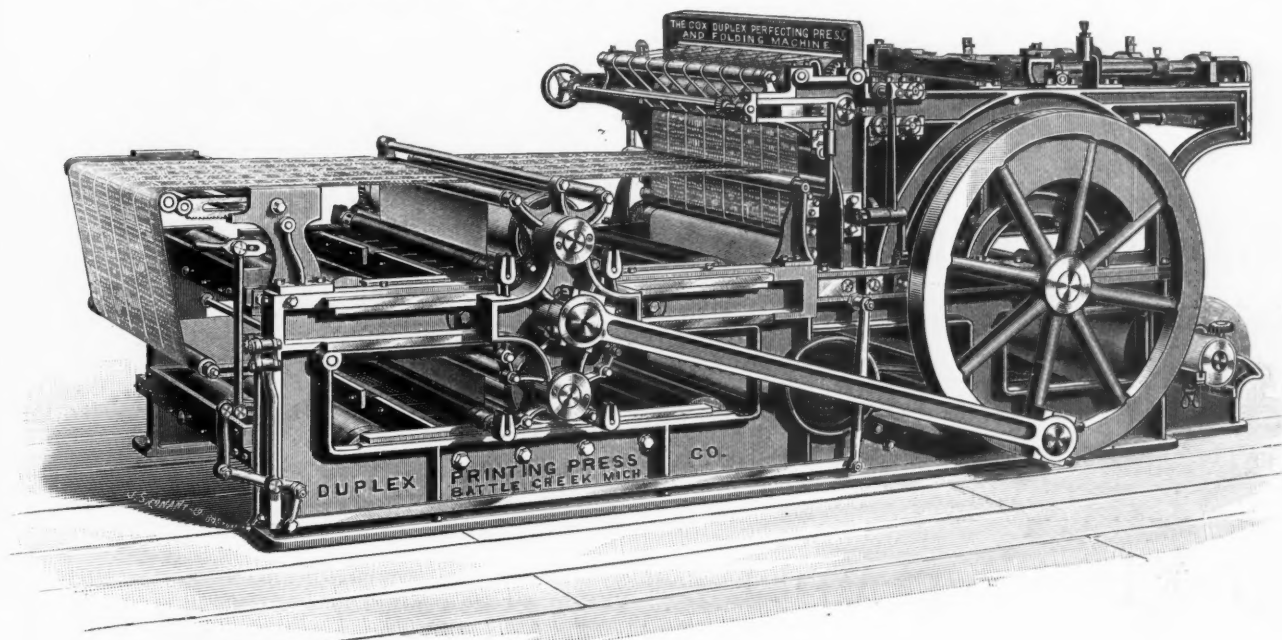
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MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald* writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

One of these presses, sold to the Toledo (Ohio) Daily Commercial Company, has been erected in their office, where it is now printing their seven-column eight-page paper daily. This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

H. H. LATHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

RIVAL PAPER CUTTERS

... POWER AND LEVER ...

LATHAM'S PAGING AND NUMBERING MACHINE.

Job Backers, Table Shears, Standing Presses, Power and
Lever Embossers, Folding Machines, Perforators,
Wire Stitches and Supplies.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENT

WHITLOCK CYLINDER PRESSES.

JOB PRESSES, FULL LINE.

304 & 306 DEARBORN STREET,
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Write for Bargain List of Second-Hand Machinery.
All machines thoroughly overhauled in my shops
and guaranteed in first-class condition.

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THE HAMILTON MFG. Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD TYPE

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS
AND ENGRAVERS' WOOD,

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... OF ALL KINDS ...

NEW-PROCESS WOOD TYPE.

End-Wood Type, Holly-Wood Type, Borders, Ornaments,
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Furniture, etc.

PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, METAL TYPE.

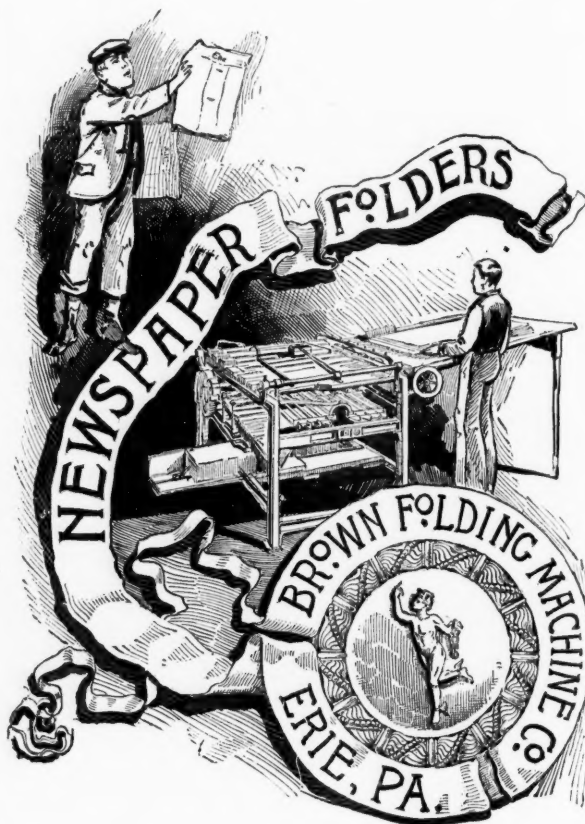
The Hamilton-Boss Lower Case. Hamilton's Brass Leader Case.
Hamilton's Patent Cutting Stick.

327 & 329 Dearborn St.,

FACTORY:
TWO RIVERS, WIS.

CHICAGO.

Send for our Specimen Book and Catalogue.



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"LIBERTY" GALLEY

The Best and Strongest Galley made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, SOLID, ALL BRASS.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

PRICES AND SIZES.

NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.

Single,	3 3/4 x 23 3/4	inches, inside measurement,	\$2 00
Single,	3 3/4 x 15 3/4	"	1 75
Single,	3 3/4 x 11 3/4	"	1 50
Medium,	5 x 23 3/4	"	2 25
Double,	6 1/4 x 23 3/4	"	2 50

JOB GALLEYS.

Octavo,	6 x 10	inches, inside measurement,	\$2 00
Quarto,	8 3/4 x 13	"	2 50
Foolscap,	9 x 14	"	2 75
Medium,	10 x 16	"	3 00
Royal,	12 x 18	"	3 50
Super Royal,	14 x 21	"	4 00
Imperial,	15 x 22	"	4 50
Republican,	18 x 25	"	5 00

C. S. GOUCHER, Foreman of "Record" Composing Rooms, Philadelphia, writes:
"Your All-Brass Galley is by far the strongest galley made, better in fact
than Hoe's Cast Brass Galley (costing eight dollars), as it has a stronger head."

APPLY TO ...

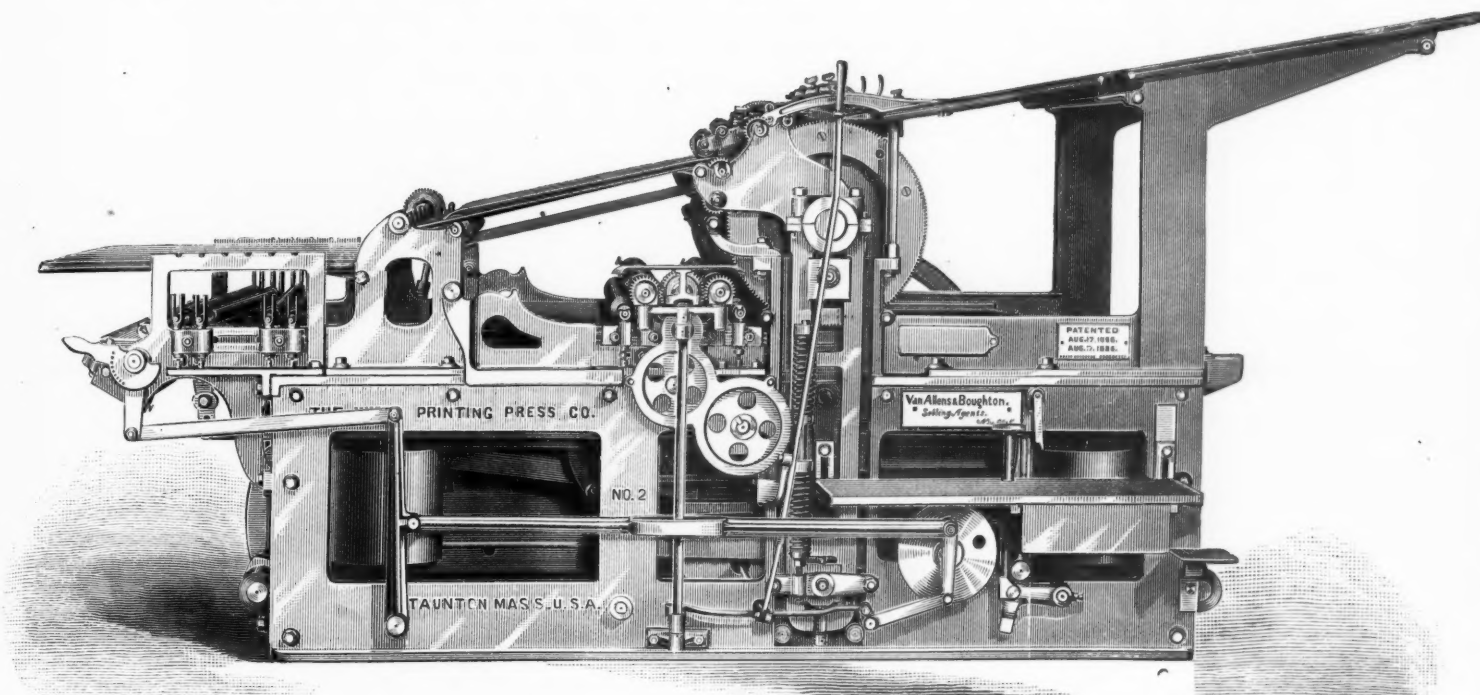
THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS

Sole Manufacturers of the LIBERTY Job Presses,

54 FRANKFORT ST.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE HUBER TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS



DOUBLE ROLLING ÷ SINGLE END ÷ SIX TRACKS ÷ AIR SPRINGS
FRONT OR BACK DELIVERY.

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten or twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

The Air Springs are applied vertically; the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

SIZES:

No. 1.	4	Rollers, covering entire form.	Bed, 44	x 60	inches inside bearers.	Matter, 40½	x 56	inches.
No. 1.	3	" " " "	" 48	x 60	" " " "	" 44½	x 56	"
No. 2.	4	" " " "	" 37½	x 52	" " " "	" 34	x 48	"
No. 2.	3	" " " "	" 41½	x 52	" " " "	" 38	x 48	"

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED:

No. 1.	4	Rollers.	Length over all, 15 ft.	Width over all, 9 ft. 3 in.	Height over all, 6 ft. 4 in.	Weight boxed, about 9	tons.	Speed, 900 to 1,300.
No. 1.	3	"	" 15 ft. 8 in.	" 9 ft. 3 in.	" 6 ft. 4 in.	" 9½	tons.	" 850 to 1,200.
No. 2.	4	"	" 13 ft. 6 in.	" 8 ft. 7 in.	" 5 ft. 5 in.	" 7	tons.	" 950 to 1,500.
No. 2.	3	"	" 14 ft. 2 in.	" 8 ft. 7 in.	" 5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½	tons.	" 900 to 1,500.

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone-pulleys, driving-pulleys, two sets of roller-stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co.; and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

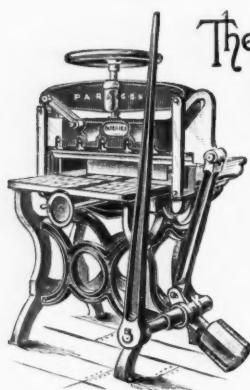
Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber. Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

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17 to 23 Rose Street and 59 Ann Street,

— NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.



The PARAGON PAPER AND CARD CUTTING MACHINES

In Use Thirteen Years, Every Year Better, and Absolutely in Every Respect the BEST Machines made.

All sizes have traverse and side gauges. They have Broad Clamping Surfaces for general use, yet the Stock can be Gauged to a Half-inch of the Knife on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch.

Any Length of Paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

THEY CUT ACCURATELY AND EASY, HAVING EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Prices—14-inch, \$45.00; 22½-in., \$80.00; 25-in., \$110.00; 30-in., \$175.00; 32-in., \$200.00. Skidded free.

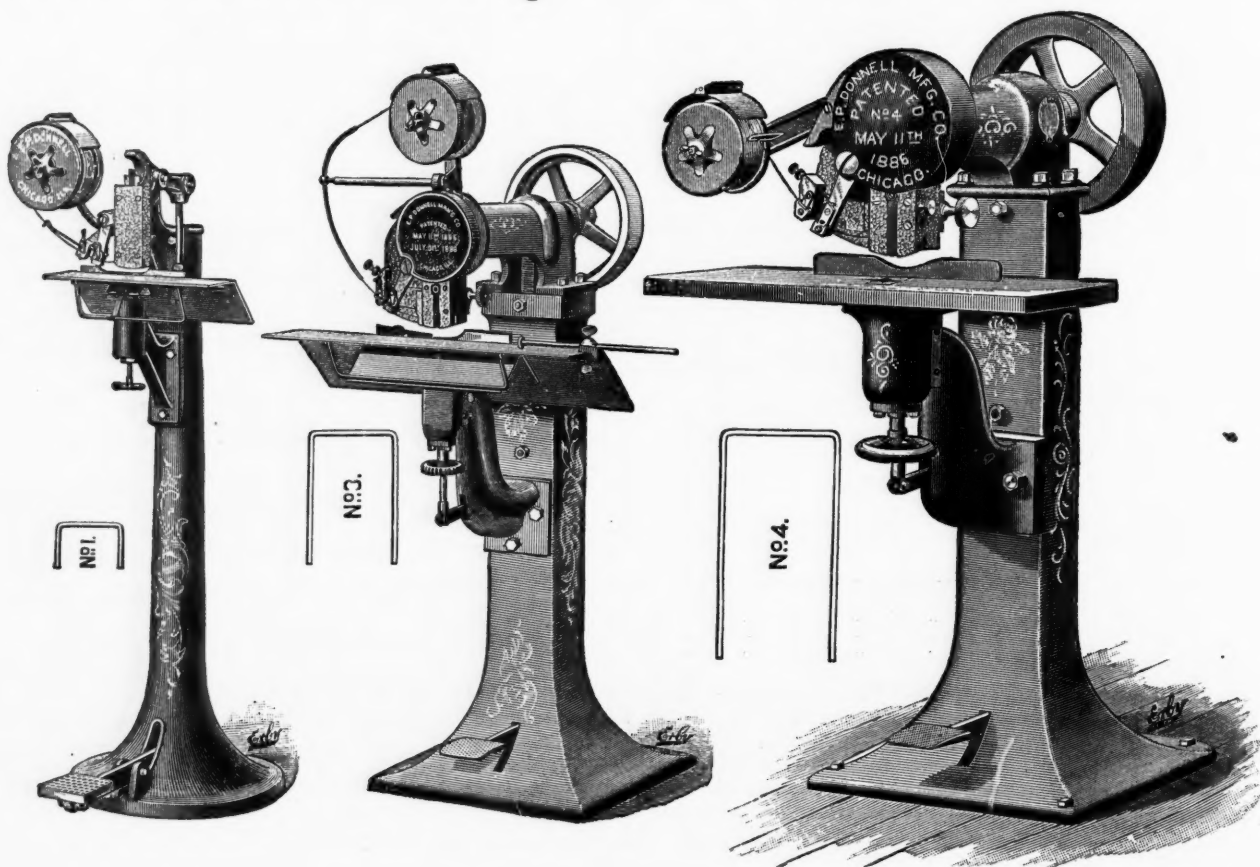
Recommended and For Sale by all Printers' Supply Houses.

30 and 32 inch Paragon.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer, 328 Vine Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DONNELL'S PATENT Wire-Stitching Machines

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching.	- - - - -	Price, \$125
No. 1.	Power " " " " " " " " " " " "	- - - - -	" 150
No. 3.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	- - - - -	" 400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1½ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	- - - - -	" 600

E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

FUCHS & LANG,

MANUFACTURERS OF



FINE DRY COLORS,
BRONZE POWDERS,
ETC., ETC.

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"The Wise Men of the East"

... ARE USING ...

KELGUM TAPE



SPECIAL ATTENTION of all users of printing press tapes, whether for printing presses, folding machines, perfecting machines, or other purposes, is called to the new article which we present herewith, known as Kelgum Patent Tape. The features which particularly commend themselves to users are, that it is absolutely impervious to the action of water, steam, oils, varnishes, acids, or fumes of acids, being thoroughly *waterproof*. It will, therefore, neither expand nor contract under different conditions, and the value of a tape that will not stretch will be readily appreciated by all users of the article.

In addition to the above, tapes treated with Kelgum will not harden nor crack, and their *tensile strength is doubled*. They will not mildew nor rot, and are not affected with extremes of intense cold or heat.

It has been in use for two years in some of the largest offices, and has demonstrated that it will outwear anything of its kind ever used, besides saving all labor for frequent adjusting and taking up of stretched tapes. In folding machines of all classes, the most frequent cause of difficulty has been the loss of tension from the stretching of the operating tapes. Kelgum tape completely overcomes this trouble.

The first cost is a trifle more than the plain tape, but not to be considered in the convenience and durability of the article.

Owing to its flexibility it is especially adapted to the running of light and rapid running machinery of all kinds.

We ask you to give it a practical trial. Below are the prices:

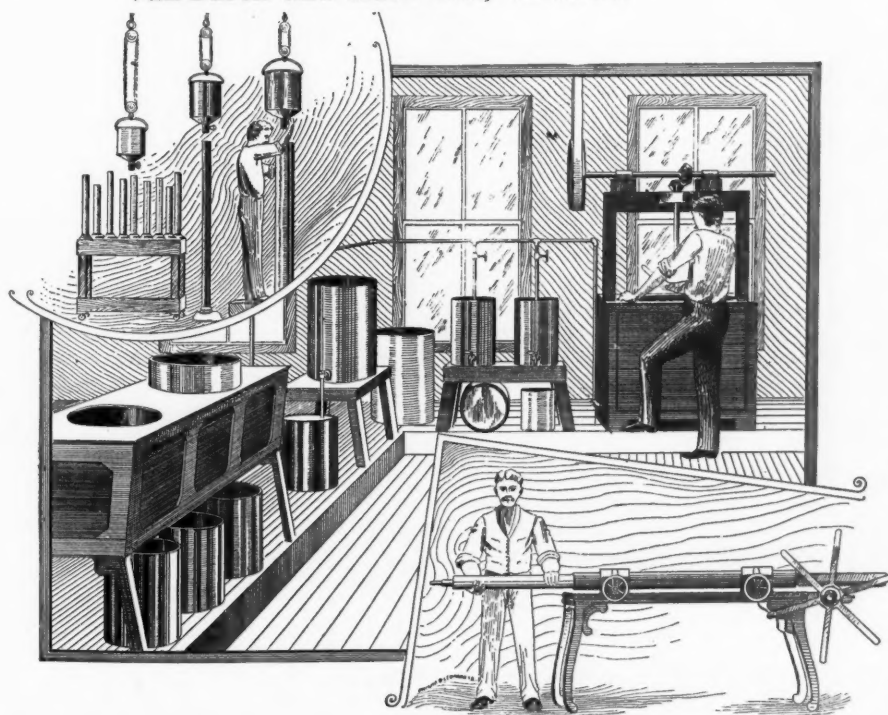
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide,	per roll, \$.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " "	1.00
$\frac{5}{8}$ " " " " " "	1.25
$\frac{3}{4}$ " " " " " "	1.50
1 " " " " " "	1.75
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " "	2.00

36 yards in each roll.

G. EDW. OSBORN & CO., Sole Agents,
393 STATE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

STEPHEN McNAMARA,

Van Buren and Clark Sts., CHICAGO.



MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED
IN MANY OF
THE LEADING HOUSES IN
CHICAGO.

WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY AND
PAY EXPRESS ONE
WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH
WAYS.

Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.



ARIEL.

Specimen of half-tone engraving on copper, made direct from photograph,
by J. MANZ & Co., 107 Madison street, Chicago.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD TO COMPOSITORS.

To the Editor: BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 19, 1891.

The subject of boards of arbitration and conciliation *versus* the old barbaric strikes is coming to the front as a trade question. Let compositors read up and discuss the question on principle, not as a mere "show off," which too many discussions resemble, and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion from the light of past history as affecting strikes. Nine times out of ten, are they not a gigantic mistake, springing out of the flippant conceit of some noisy rattle brains who know more of self-assertiveness than they do of wholesome industrial questions? NOEL.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., June 18, 1891.

The printing business in the "Hill City" is fair at present, the book and job offices having plenty to do, and the same can be said of the newspapers.

The Virginian Publishing Company have put in a small job outfit and are ready to offer inducements by cutting prices and not paying the union scale.

The Advance Company appear to have a great deal of trouble about a pressman, they having had five or six recently. Three of the number were union men, and on finding the condition of things, their stay was short. The others were either white or colored non-union men who could not do the work. They now have under consideration one of each of the latter, with the *white* one on the ground and telegraphic communication with the gentleman of color, with chances in favor of the latter. We hope they may soon see the error of their way and bring their office back into the union and get rid of all such difficulties.

There is a movement on foot in this city to organize a federation of labor, and we sincerely hope it may prove successful.

WILLIAM.

P. S.—Since writing the above I learn that the son of Ham has secured the exalted (?) position.—W.

COMPETENT PROOFREADERS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, June 17, 1891.

As there have been of late more than usual mistakes by proofreaders in the New York papers, I assume that possibly the warm weather accounts for some of it. I do not allude to mere literal errors, which often occur in spite of a reader, and *after* his correction, too. I refer to errors showing the want of ability to reconstruct a sentence that needs elucidating. Your mere compositor-reader is not, as a rule, equal to this task: how could he be? He has to refer the matter in such case to an assistant editor; or, spend time in hunting up a similar or parallel sentence, an effort in which he fails. I once had a hard job of it to convince a proofreader that a bass singer and a base villain were not necessarily related beyond a similarity of sound in qualifying them. I know a female proofreader now, who is doubtful as to whether the word "equipped" should have one or two p's in it. I know another who cares not to distinguish between the adjectives "causal" and "casual." This same reader cares less whether a sentence is in its middle divided by a period or a comma. I have met dozens of them who had not a

single intelligent idea on the subject of dividing words—no principles to guide them; simply what they had "picked up" as compositors, and whose employers knew no better. And to such talent the public are indebted frequently to the amusing errors which sometimes see the light in our daily papers. LEON.

A METHOD OF TYPE MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17, 1891.

At last November meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, the executive committee was instructed to devise a method for measuring type below the standard. The committee has completed its labors in this connection, for the perfection of which many of the foremen of the leading printing offices were called in for consultation and advice. It is claimed that the following scheme will do even and exact justice to the employing printers and their workmen: "Divide the amount of the string by the number of ems contained in the alphabet of the letter set; multiply the product by the difference between the number of ems in the alphabet and the standard, and add the result to the string. The International Typographical Union standard of type is as follows: pica to bourgeois, inclusive, thirteen ems; brevier and minion, fourteen; nonpareil, fifteen; agate, sixteen; pearl, seventeen; and diamond, eighteen. The law says that 'in considering whether a font of type is up to the standard, the letters to be measured are the lower case letters from *a* to *z*, inclusive.'" Although the system may seem complex, it is claimed that any compositor who is capable of solving a problem in simple division and multiplication can with little study, easily master the problem and will be surprised at its simplicity and thoroughness. P. E.

FROM SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE.

To the Editor: SOUTH BERWICK, Me., June 16, 1891.

I find myself today in this, one of the most delightful towns in a state noted for its picturesque scenery. This is the home of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, the well-known writer and author. Miss Jewett's residence is a fine old mansion, located on the main street of the village, which has been the home of her family for many generations. The house is surrounded and shaded by fine old trees, which unite with abundant shrubbery and flowering plants to give the place an air of comfort and quietude. The visitor to Miss Jewett finds evidences of exquisite taste in the adornment of her home. Simple in her tastes, yet she possesses the gift of imparting to everything the true artistic touch, which is the secret of success in home adornment.

Miss Jewett takes an active interest in the affairs of her native town, and is always ready to lend aid in any movement looking toward its improvement. She believes in encouraging newspaper enterprise, and is a frequent contributor to Editor Twombly's wide-awake paper, the *South Berwick Life*. Today she received from London publishers copies of the English editions of her New England stories, "The Strangers and Wayfarers" and "The Normans." Many of her books have been translated into French. James Russell Lowell is reported to have said recently that Miss Jewett has no equal as a short story writer, which coming from so eminent an authority is no slight praise. G.

IMPRESSION SCREWS.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., June 1, 1891.

In the editorial columns of a printing trade publication I recently saw a paragraph relating to the use of impression screws on job presses; to which, with all deference to the writer, I must take exceptions. The idea conveyed was that when the screws are once adjusted evenly they ought not to be touched; that the impression should be regulated entirely with the tympan. To my untutored mind this doctrine appears unsound. It is undeniable that some pressmen use the impression wrench more than necessary, but there are frequent occasions where a great deal of time can be saved and much better results accomplished by changing the screws. For instance, if one end of a form is solid and

the opposite end made up of light lines, an even impression can be obtained very quickly by slightly lowering the platen at the light end, whereas the process of overlaying would be much more laborious and increase the chances of slurring. Again, the structure of most platen presses is such that when a heavy form follows a light one, and more tympan sheets become necessary, the relative position of the platen surface and the bed is so changed that more impression will appear on the bottom than on the top. Your average pressman would overcome the inequality by a judicious application of impression wrench, pet theories to the contrary notwithstanding. Theories not founded on practicability are mischievous.

G.

CHICAGO TYPOTHETÆ BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, June 19, 1891.

At the third annual meeting of the above association a substantial lunch was provided by the employing printers, and the usual difficulties of securing a quorum avoided. The employers having given their consent, the employes proceeded to elect officers from their own ranks. Thomas D. Parker, Harry Chatterton and Samuel G. Prince, all well-known non-union men, were elected respectively to the offices of president, vice-president and secretary. The secretary's report showed that about seventy members had been expelled for non-payment of dues, twenty had left town, thirty-eight had been culled by the typographical union, and two had died.

The association still has thirty-five members, and the new president exhorted them to earnest efforts in the future. He told them to forget that they in the past had had the measles, the chicken-pox and the mumps, and promised to solicit a large sum of money from typefounders, inkmen and others, which would form a convenient fund to borrow from in an emergency.

The dues of the association are only 50 cents per month, and when a member is sick for two weeks he is entitled to \$6 per week thereafter, for several weeks.

JACK.

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR APPRENTICES.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, June 1, 1891.

I eagerly await each issue of your valuable journal, and closely scrutinize the contents of every number, and find that the articles I most enjoy are those written for the advancement of printers' apprentices, who read *THE INLAND PRINTER* in order to gain a better knowledge of the "art preservative." None, to my mind, are more interesting or instructive than those relating to the establishment of printers' trade schools in Chicago and Philadelphia, where apprentices like myself can spend their evenings after the day's work is over, and develop a better and deeper education in the printing trade, thereby attaining a higher standard of excellence than they could obtain in the average office. I am glad to see that the establishment of these trade schools is being agitated in Chicago and Philadelphia, and trust that the work begun will be carried to a successful termination. Undoubtedly the procuring of competent instructors who possess the necessary knowledge and the ability to impart it to others may, perhaps, be a little difficult, but there is no question as to the eagerness with which apprentices would seize the opportunity of acquiring instruction if the chance were only given them. It is necessary, also, to see that the schools have proper financial support and encouragement, and with this assured their power for good is beyond question.

Now that the two cities mentioned above are in a fair way to have schools of this sort, the object of this letter is to ask why the city of New York, the largest city in the United States, and one containing such an army of printers and apprentices, cannot make a move in the same direction, and give its future citizens, now struggling to learn the printing trade, like opportunities. We have in our city printing houses whose work has given them a reputation not only all over the United States, but throughout the world. We have a De Vinne, a Harper, and numerous others, to whom it would be but a small matter to lend their aid in the establishment of a trade school—one that would benefit them in enabling young

men to become proficient in the art, and where they could look for workmen whose skill and experience would unquestionably qualify them to fill the most responsible positions in their establishments. Already in our city there exist institutions where almost every trade except that of printing is taught in the evening with great success. The Cooper Union, the evening high schools and the New York trade schools are all well in their way, but why should the printing fraternity, whose members are supposed to be the most enlightened and advanced in civilization, and from whose ranks the country has received so many brilliant statesmen and scholars, be behind in starting places of learning for the youth who desire a knowledge in the printers' art?

I claim that it is time to make a move in this direction in New York City, and hope that though printers are behind many other trades in inaugurating this work, that they will take hold of the matter at once, and that success will crown their efforts. It is my most earnest wish that these schools will soon be doing the good work that I am sure they can accomplish if only started right and then carefully conducted. Thousands in New York will bless the man who will start one of these schools here.

S. ROSENTHAL.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To the Editor:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 18, 1891.

Business has been very dull here this spring and indications for the summer are not encouraging. However, the prospects for good crops this year are flattering, and merchants anticipate a rushing fall and winter trade, and of course when the merchant is doing well the printer shares in the boom.

The Combe Printing Company has purchased the lithographic plant of the defunct Inter-State Publishing Company, Kansas City, and William Kellar of the Steam Printing Company has charge of it.

The *Ballot*, which suspended publication some months ago, has not yet been sold. The material might be a bargain for somebody.

The union's representative to the International this year, Mr. W. A. Graham, is a good man for both job and newspaper men. He is "ad" man on the *Daily News*, and the best in town.

Ferd. Schlagel, for twenty years foreman of the *Herald*, has retired from the business. John Reed, assistant foreman, takes Schlagel's place.

Tony Headley, son of G. W. Headley of the *Herald*, died in Montana last week of consumption. Tony was a steady young fellow and a good printer.

W. J. Cadwell has moved his printing office and bindery to St. Joseph. It is a small outfit.

Shirley & Kessler, the commercial job printers, have been running for a year now and are making quite a reputation for good work, and doing considerable business. They have a neat, clean office on the ground floor, well lighted, and situated in the heart of the city. They run their presses by electricity. They will put in another press in the fall.

S. M. W.

HIS VIEW OF IT.

To the Editor:

RUSH HILL, Mo., May 25, 1891.

In your April number I notice an article headed "Only a Tramp Printer," written under the name of Duncan F. Young, in which, it appears, he is in favor of forcing craftsmen to stop traveling; or, in other words, to live on mountain scenery and south breeze. Too much traveling is undoubtedly bad for the "tramp"; yet how many of those people who eulogize that same "tramp" would give him a night's work? Many an afternoon have I stood leaning against the head-letter case waiting for a rule, when I felt a goneness under my belt that would not down. How easy for one man, who is either a preferred sub or case-holder, to say to another, and not so fortunate a one, "why don't you settle down and leave the road?" Yes, that is the question, why don't you do so—on one night a week, and sometimes not that. This man, who is so ambitious as to work six nights, the limit, in order to make up a

THE INLAND PRINTER.



"LET ME DOWN!"

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from print, by THE F. A. RINGLER CO., 26 Park place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price \$2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,

26 & 28 PARK PLACE,

NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)

losing from "crap shooting," or something similar, cannot comprehend why the "tramp" cannot live right royally on the bountiful, over-productive one night. I do not wish to sneer, nor to be sneered at, but it seems to me that it is not *exactly* right to make a man stay in a town whether there is work for him or not.

Perhaps the gentleman who says "when, years gone by, the framers of the typographical union constitution were legislating for the welfare of the craft of the country over, little did they think that the results of their efforts would be misapplied; little did they know the work of their heart's desire would be so degraded," never has known what it was to be out of a situation and money. It is very easy to say when you have plenty, "Go, my brother, and likewise procure for thyself," but when the song commences on the other side of the page, it is quite different. I know a "tramp" is considered something like the mule by many printers, "the only monstrosity connected with the art"; yet how are all to work when there is not employment for one-third. Please think of these things occasionally when some broken-down brother appears at the door, and do not *all* of you have business somewhere else, or be too busy to talk to him, and tell him where to find the secretary.

A TRAMP.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, June 13, 1891.

The adoption by the International Typographical Union, at Boston, of the nine-hour rule, calls to mind some remarks regarding shorter hours of labor made by a well-known Boston printer some time ago. He said he believed that nine hours was a sufficient time for a man to apply himself to work at the case or press, and that he was willing to unite with *all* the other master printers of the city in a reduction of one hour. "But," he continued, "what are we to do about the competition of suburban printers? They figure beneath us on a great deal of work now, and if we diminish our production one-tenth, without a corresponding reduction in expenses, they will have a decided advantage. It is not to be expected that they will generally adopt the nine-hour system, therefore they will handicap us with cheaper rents, lower wages and longer hours." This is an instance of crossing a bridge before it is reached. The reduction of hours should be accompanied by an increase of prices. For years there has been a gradual lowering of the scale in all lines of work, for which the country printers are no more responsible than their urban brothers. Hundreds of town reports, and similar large jobs for town governments, are annually taken by large city offices, at figures far below what printers residing in the towns can afford to offer, and it is often the case that considerable money has been invested by the local printers in material and sorts necessary for such work. Those having printing to do will naturally seek to get favorable prices, and there will always be competition, but there need be no fear that an unequal share of fruit will be shaken into the yards of out-of-town printers.

Mr. Fred H. Allen, formerly manager of the Lakeside Press, of Portland, Maine, has established an office in Boston, and will devote his attention to the production of fine photogravure work.

The Barrett boom is booming, and the *Record* man may be governor yet.

AS THE INLAND PRINTER is now mailed at Chicago on the fifth of each month, it can be obtained from Golding & Co., the Boston agents, on or about the seventh.

I am indebted to the Boston *Record* for the information that the "shake-up" in the *Traveller* office finally and actually came yesterday (June 12), when Rev. J. B. Dunn, representing the Committee of One Hundred, assumed charge of the paper. Dr. Dunn, it is said, invited Editor Winship to remain, but that gentleman declined because he is not in sympathy with the policy of the paper as it will be mapped out in its issue of today (June 13). When Dr. Dunn is not in the office, the command will be in the hands of Reuben Crooke, who was managing editor during the Worthington régime. Oliver McKee, for the past year news editor, also severs his connection with the paper today (June 13). The lightning also struck the composing room, where Foreman Wilson is replaced by Mr. William H. Ruston, a union man. G.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Editor:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 13, 1891.

Owing to the fact that Brazil has been the subject of many articles during the past few months, on account of the recently celebrated reciprocity treaty, a letter from this country may not prove altogether uninteresting to the progressive printers who read your journal.

The trade in Brazil is booming at the present time; new papers and job offices are being started daily, and in consequence the supply of printers falls far short of the demand. Many printers are holding "sits" on both afternoon and morning papers. This would not be possible in the States, but owing to the short hours of labor here and the system in vogue it is easily accomplished. They do no "piece" work on the daily papers; on a morning paper a compositor is required to set 140 lines (brevier) and correct his proof, for a night's work, and when he has completed his task he can go home; the same amount is required on an evening sheet. This makes a little over 3,000 ems for a night's work. The pay is six milreis per night. At par, a little less than two milreis equals one dollar. Eight hours constitutes a day's work in job offices, from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M., and half an hour is allowed for breakfast from 11 to 11:30, so in reality seven and one-half hours is the length of a day's work.

The work turned out here would not strike an American printer as being very artistic, nor would he find any "art fakes" used; but a spirit of progress seems to be sweeping over the Brazilian printer, and a considerable quantity of American type is being imported into the country. One office here, the *Rio News*, the only English newspaper in Brazil, is supplied entirely with American type, and turns out very fair work, for which there is a good demand. The average presswork of the country is very poor.

A company, under the firm name of Lamoureux & Co., has been organized here to establish a typefoundry and printers' supply house. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of your city, are building the machines for them, and will supply them with duplicate matrices of their faces. The company will also handle printing presses, cases, stands, etc., and carry a stock of paper and ink. They will undoubtedly do a very large business and the enterprise prove successful, as the company is composed of some of the best English-speaking business men of Rio, and has ample capital to carry it through.

Rio de Janeiro has some fifteen daily papers and a large number of job offices, and would be a good place for a few first-class pressmen to come to, that is, *sober* men; a few good job hands would also be sure of good positions. But unless they are perfectly sober Brazil is no place for them.

THE INLAND PRINTER I receive is a surprise to all Brazilian printers to whom I have shown it. A printer must dwell in a foreign land if he would realize the real worth of your paper. I would not be without it "for a farm." Politically, things are quiet here, and the country is making rapid progress since the establishment of the republic, and undoubtedly has a great future before it.

SIX POINT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1891.

At present, things at the government printing office seem unusually quiet. There have been quite a number of reinstatements since the first of the month, and there will be more to follow by the first of July, the beginning of the fiscal year, when the new appropriation will have been available. At present the *Record* room is filled—one-half with compositors, and the other part with printed documents and other trash not desirable to the employés of that particular department. The "boys" in the *Record* room are not making very big money just now, but we presume that they prefer struggling along at moderate wages rather than to be discharged, as was the lot of one-half the employés of that room at the end of the session of congress. In the other departments of the government printing office work is going on about as usual, and good

money is being made. At present, Public Printer F. A. Palmer, assisted by the foreman of the Printing Bureau, is busily engaged in preparing vacancies for a number of reinstatements, which are expected to take place about the first of the month. About one-quarter of those employes discharged a few months since expect reinstatement about the first of the coming month, but we fear they will be disappointed.

Rufus Darby, one of the employing printers here that refused to accede to the recent demands of No. 101, has gotten himself into trouble. After failing to secure the services of good union men in his book and job office, he resorted to the service of a number of non-union printers. These always available individuals remained with Mr. Darby for only a short period, and then they decided to leave and become union members, and joined the ranks of No. 101, and most of them are now laboring in union offices. At a simple signal these men laid down sticks, and it was seen that they had been influenced by the arguments so plentifully showered on them by union men. Darby still seems determined, and has secured more non-union men, and compels them to sign an agreement not to leave him without giving two weeks' notice.

Work in the book and job offices here is fairly good right now, and the usual quantity of printers are engaged therein. Subbing down town is also fairly good, and a large number of men are engaged by both the *Star* and *Post*, of this city. There are yet a few of the discharged employes of the government printing office remaining in the city, who seem to "catch on" at the various offices here.

There are yet a few of the striking printers who have not secured employment, and are still drawing their \$7 and \$12 per week from the funds of the International. No. 101 is assessing its members each month to assist the striking members. It is expected that these printers will have secured steady employment ere many weeks.

The book and job office of Mr. McQueen still "bars" the services of union printers, and refuses to join the rank and file of No. 101. We hope to see the day when Mr. McQueen will learn wherein he is wrong.

The delegates from No. 101 to the Boston convention report having had a grand time at the "Hub." The manner in which they were treated was simply grand, and they all express themselves as having accomplished a great deal of important business.

EM DASH.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16, 1891.

Since the time of the last communication from this city, the oldest newspaper on the Pacific coast has suspended publication. It was called the *Alta California* and has been published in San Francisco since 1849—the pioneer journal of the coast. The publication was founded on the ruins of the *Californian* and the *Californian Star*, which both suspended publication during the gold excitement in the summer of 1848. The *Alta California* was at first published in February, 1849, as a weekly, being changed to a tri-weekly in December of the same year; and it was changed to a daily publication in January, 1850. The principal reasons which caused its demise are attributed to two things in particular—the numerous changes in its publishers, and the necessity of toning down its columns to meet the views (often clashing) of its many moneyed backers. During the last seven years of its existence it is said to have cost its owners over \$200,000.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held May 31, nine propositions for membership were received, six applicants were elected and ten candidates were initiated. An important measure, the outcome of the late strike of the union against the H. S. Crocker Company, was passed. It was resolved that in future a joint committee from the typographical union and from the typothetæ shall investigate the discharge of men from job offices. The new scale of prices was discussed, being adopted with few changes down to the "book and job" part, which has been made the special order for next meeting. After the full

adoption of this new scale by the union, it will be submitted to the proprietors of printing establishments for their approval.

The strike of the typographical union against the H. S. Crocker Company has been ended for some time. The strike proper only lasted about two days, but the settlement of the differences was not effected until last month. Several meetings of the typothetæ of San Francisco in reference to the matter were held, resulting in the passage of the following agreement or measure by the members, which will hereafter have great bearing on prospective strikes: "Any new rates hereafter made by the San Francisco Typographical Union must be submitted to the typothetæ before final action is taken on same by the said union; and if the typothetæ fails to agree, a conference committee shall be appointed from both bodies to arrange the matter. In the event of the typographical union ordering a strike in any office of the typothetæ, the members of this body will immediately discharge every union man in their employ, and will not reinstate same until the dispute is settled."

A special meeting of the typographical union was held June 14, for the purpose of taking action for the benefit of the large number of its members out of employment, owing to the extremely dull condition of the printing trade at the present time in San Francisco. It was decided that for the next sixty days all the employes on local newspapers shall only work five days out of each week. Thus the employes on evening papers will give up one day's employment per week, and those on morning papers two days per week, thereby enabling union members out of employment to secure enough work at least "to keep the wolf from the door," and to tide over their difficulties until the bad condition of affairs is passed.

E. P.

FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor: BELLINGS FALLS, Vt., June 21, 1891.

The journalistic field in this state is one which is being well cultivated at present. Never in the history of the commonwealth has there been so much activity among printers and publishers as there is now. All the small papers are enlarging and all the old ones are making radical changes in form and makeup, so that we hardly know our old friends in their new dresses.

The Brattleboro daily, started some months ago with so many misgivings, is proving itself amply able to take care of number one. It is now published by Spencer & Dawley, and the increase in their business has made it necessary for them to lease larger quarters and move where they have room for their trade. Their jobwork has kept pace with their other success and this firm of young men is succeeding beyond their anticipations.

The Bellows Falls *Times* has enlarged to a ten-page form and has put in new machinery to paste and fold such a paper. It is the only paper in the state having machinery for printing, pasting and folding a ten-page form. The new machinery also permits the printing of a twelve-page form if necessary. The *Times* is coming to the front fast and will soon lead in the matter of state news and town locals. Only one or two papers in the state are now ahead of it in these respects.

H. H. Woodbury & Co., of Woodstock, label printers, have the largest establishment of the kind in New England. Eleven men are employed some of the time and eight and one woman all the time. The firm do in addition to label work all sorts of fine job printing and number among their customers many city firms.

Advertisers are using the country papers more and more each year. A comparison of the files of a paper now and one of a few years ago is an interesting study.

The Vermont Press Association goes this year on the most interesting trip ever planned by them. The itinerary includes Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Sunday at Nantasket beach. The party will leave Friday, July 8, and rendezvous at the American house in Boston. That evening there will be a banquet, presided over by Col. Albert Clarke, formerly of the Rutland *Herald*. Many prominent Vermonters will be present as invited guests. The next day the party will leave for Plymouth, and after a

visit to that historic old town will go to Nantasket beach, where they will remain over Sunday, returning to their homes July 15. The trip is a most enjoyable one and reflects much credit on the executive committee who planned it.

The town of Brattleboro has more money invested in the printing business in its limits than any town of its size in Vermont. It has two large newspaper offices, publishing weekly newspapers of the first-class in many respects. Then there is the daily and job office in connection and Frank Housh's big publishing house and one or more small offices. How they all manage to struggle along and live is what puzzles some at a distance. B. H. A.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30, 1891.

Business may be said to be generally quiet. In the job printing line two large offices have closed down. The *Times* will soon remove its headquarters to a cheaper and less prominent location. No. 80 has made considerable concessions to the business management. The *Globe* is defunct, leaving its employés to "hold the bag" for a week's wages.

Teachenor & Barthberger, art engravers and designers, are meeting with success in their business.

The supply of subs on the dailies is much greater than the demand, and yet newcomers are recorded nearly every day.

The firm of Weber & Wilson has been reorganized, Mr. Wilson retiring and Mr. Weber carrying on business at the old stand. It also is stated that the office has been unionized and will employ several "square men."

The only paper in Kansas City that is making any money is the *Sunday Sun*, devoted to sensational journalism.

Messrs. A. E. Benson, and George O. and Charley Miller, have gone to Galveston, Texas, where they have secured positions in the Clarke & Courts establishment.

The typographical union is endeavoring to suppress the modern Shylock by legislation, but the great evil does not lie in the ranks of the initiated but among those over whom the union has no control.

A new monthly publication, entitled *The Bakers' Index*, has been issued, devoted to the local bakers. It is a neat periodical, and starts out with good advertising patronage.

The evening *Star*, besides having the handsomest office in the city, boasts of an editorial staff second to none in brilliancy of intellect. Mr. Al Lewis irregularly contributes a series of border sketches over the nom de plume of "Dan Quin," or, sometimes, "D. Q." They are invariably entertaining reading. It is stated that henceforth these sketches will be sold to a syndicate of newspapers. Alex. Butts is another brilliant writer (or paragraphist), who each day contributes a number of Kansas items. Alex. might occasionally vary the subject of his pleasantries, however. T. W. Johnston, the managing editor, is now on a visit to the Pacific slope and spent the 17th inst. in Salt Lake City.

The Graham Paper Company, who bought out the Inter-State Publishing Company and S. G. Spencer, recently sold a lithograph press to Pueblo, Colorado, parties. The Graham Company is now doing its own printing, having several cylinders and a press especially designed for printing roll wrapping paper. They employ union men in their printing establishment and occupy a portion of the old Inter-State building at 222 West Fifth street.

Union dues have been cut down to sixty cents per month, regardless of attendance at meetings. The financial officers urged the adoption of this rule on account of the confusion in accounts occasioned by the rebate system.

A firm in this city makes a specialty of selling printing outfits on easy payments. All accounts seem to agree that this proves a profitable business, much to the dissatisfaction, doubtless, of the typefoundries.

The Samuel Dodsworth Printing Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas, contemplate moving their establishment to Kansas City, Kansas, and Mr. Dodsworth was recently in the city, looking

over the field with that object in view. This firm draws business from all over the State of Kansas, and as the two Kansas Cities are separated only by an imaginary line, the removal would prove advantageous not only to Sunflower Union but No. 80 as well. L. E. H.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 15, 1891.

The labor trouble is still agitating Queensland, but it has lost the aggressiveness which was slowly threatening revolt. The imprisonment of several leaders on a charge of treason against the state has brought the shearers to their real position, and once recognizing this they have assumed a different attitude. Several suggestions for arbitration have been made, and at time of writing there is a suspension of active agitation pending a promised means of settlement. Our own trade is bustling about just now with the usual parliamentary preliminary rush, as our legislators will assemble once more in their hall of wisdom on the 19th inst. In Melbourne many compositors have been idle for some time, and things are not any more promising just now. In the meantime the workers are sending men from their own ranks into the Victorian parliament in the hope of securing better legislation for the work. In Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and other cities of the continent, as well as Hobart (Tasmania), the reports are to the effect that trade is quiet.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was sent to England as the labor delegate, has returned, and met with a great reception in every city on his way up to Sidney. He is a young man of modest demeanor, and with a clear head and good tongue. A compositor by trade, coming originally from Wellington, New Zealand, he was at one time president of the Melbourne Typographical Association, and at the time he was sent to England on his mission had lost his position on one of Sydney's newspapers, through sticking up for the privileges of the craft, being father of the chapel at the time of the trouble. Readers of the *Nineteenth Century* magazine will notice in a late number an article from Mr. Fitzgerald's pen in reply to Mr. Champion.

I see the Intercolonial Trades and Labor Congress, which held its session during the latter part of April in Ballarat (Victoria), has recognized New Zealand's claim to the origin of the eight hour movement. The *Star* of the 30th ult. gives me the following item: "Mr. Tremwith, M. L. A., mentioned that the New Zealand folks were about to raise a memorial to establish a scholarship to the memory of the late Samuel Duncan Parnell, the apostle of the eight hours movement in Australasia. He moved 'That this congress recommend the associated trades throughout Australasia to assist in providing the scholarship.' Seconded by Mr. Robb, supported by Mr. Milbank, and carried unanimously."

The eight hours day in Melbourne this year, on April 21, was marred by very wet weather, but all the same it was a great success. A carnival was held in the exhibition building, at which the governor (Earl Hopetown) was present, and was an enjoyable affair. A monument to the eight hours movement was also initiated by an association called the Old Identities. The Melbourne Typographical Association made a great display, and their popular secretary, Mr. John Hancock, whom I informed you had been elected a member of parliament, was cheered all along the line.

ASMODEUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, June 13, 1891.

The printing trade here has taken a slight change for the worse since my previous letter. That is not an unnatural condition at this time of year. Extra hands are being gradually weeded out, that is, in some shops; others have their books well lined with orders yet. Local firms are very busy on directories, two of which are being set up, namely, those for Brooklyn and New York. Law also keeps many hands busy just now. But, taking the entire city round, the slackness is apparent, and is admitted on the part of the firms affected. Most of the commercial work required

till the fall has been delivered. Church work has declined, since many of the edifices will in a short time be closed for two months or so. Entertainment and amusement requirements have slackened off. Lithographing is spoken of as also having quieted; but I find, as yet, no diminution in bookbinding.

There are some changes among the local city newspapers for the better and for the worse. The *Daily Continent*, the unlucky successor of the unfortunate *Star*, has shriveled up, is defunct, after a very few months' existence. It was the victim of one fixed idea, that a newspaper issued in what in the trade is known as folio size, would be sure, from that single advantage, to "catch on," nay, to bound into popularity. It was a decided improvement, as compared with the usual "double-demy," which requires a broad-chested man to open and read, if he has not the time or the will to delicately and deliberately fold it to a "demy." But it seems to have had little financial breath in its body, was not at all badly edited, but had the "curse" of its progenitor on its head, the *Star* having for a period of two years tried to woo the public, and having failed egregiously. Mr. Cockerill is the purchaser of the plant, etc., of the *Daily Continent*, which is transferred to his new paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, an adjunct of or substitution for the already existing *Commercial Advertiser*, which recently moved from Fulton street to Park Row. The *Journalist* of this city says the new paper, a week or so old, "is bought and read by everybody, is terse and breezy, and will get on." That settles the question. Its editor says the bulk of the papers in this city are too extended in size to be useful. He issues his in four pages at one cent a copy. This makes the third one cent morning paper here. He charges three cents for the *Sunday Advertiser*. That is a wise movement. The *Sunday News* at two cents has been doing a large business; few persons would imagine that three cents once a week would be a consideration to many persons in a place like New York, but it is! The *Sunday News* has not another single claim upon its readers than its price, so I conclude that five cents is by many thought too high a price for a paper, two-thirds of which, among the run of the readers, is never read. The size of the *Sunday New York* papers has arrived at a nonsensical point, competition alone being the incentive. No one who believes himself or herself to have any other responsibilities on Sunday reads one-half the contents. This reminds me that I might be wrong in thinking the price alone of the *Sunday News* had to do with its sale; it is a reasonable size too.

The *Evening Call*, of this city, has been in legal trouble recently, through tightness of money; it was thought it would permanently cease issuing, but such does not appear to be the case. The *Daily Recorder*, so far as can be learned at this early stage of its career, has progressed in public esteem considerably. If gentlemanliness and geniality on the part of a managing editor has much to do with a paper's career, it ought to do well, for in these respects Mr. Lyman is a brick. Some people are commenting upon the deteriorated get-up of the *Sunday World* for some weeks past; it has been and is printed on paper of at least two different tones of color—some of it cheap looking,—and on which the typography comes out poorly. Mr. Pulitzer, having recently returned from Europe, may alter this state of things. But the *World* is not the only paper here that suffers from the too frequent absence of its head man; the remark applies to the *Herald* at times.

The *World* has of late been making risky changes in its personelle; "swapping horses," it thinks, does not apply as a saying to its case, as it thinks it is not crossing a stream. Self-esteem is a very estimable virtue; fakirs and showmen have it largely. The loss to the *World* of Messrs. Cockerill, Graham and George W. Turner (who has gone to the *Recorder*) may be more than it is capable of estimating until it is too late. The only other change of importance is that of Mr. A. D. Noyes, who has gone from the *Commercial Advertiser* to the *Evening Post* as financial editor.

The coöperative idea in the printing trade is extending somewhat. Mr. De Vinne, of this city, proposes to divide his profits from next April with his employes, if their services are acceptable. One is glad to hear of this state of things in a country

where unconciliatory notions between employer and employed abound too much, and if the experiment succeeds the country will owe a debt of gratitude to the pioneers of the movement, who gave the needed pluck in facing the hazard.

A contemporary says it is reported that a number of well-known English authors intend establishing a printing house in New York City, so as to get out first copies of their books simultaneously with their issue in England. Not an un-cute notion, either.

LEONIDAS.

MARKS OF PARENTHESIS AND PUNCTUATION.

To the Editor:

PORTLAND, Ore., June 16, 1891.

Probably there is no matter of punctuation about which so great a difference of style may be observed as in the use of points about marks of parenthesis. Newspapers generally, and perhaps the larger number of books, have adopted a style which omits the punctuation mark for the pause ordinarily occurring before the first curve, and put the mark after the second curve, thus making the mark of parenthesis serve as a punctuation point. This, it seems to me, is contrary to reason and to the best authorities.

It would be hard to find a more carefully printed work than the Bible, and in that book the punctuation is invariably as it would be were there no curves used. Thus in II Corinthians, xi, 21, we read: "Howbeit, whereinsoever any is bold, (I speak foolishly,) I am bold also."

Again, in St. Mark, vi, 14: "And king Herod heard of him; (for his name was spread abroad;) and he said," etc.

In some copies of the Bible the latter example is slightly different, the second semicolon being changed to a colon.

Good Brown, one of the greatest grammarians that ever lived, lays down the rule, in the "Grammar of English Grammars," that "the curves do not supersede other stops," and that parenthetical matter should be preceded by the point which would be inserted were the matter included in the curves omitted, and also that "the same point should be included." Bigelow says much the same thing, but insists on many exceptions. In the ordinary school grammars I have been unable to find any reference to the subject.

But it remained for Mr. H. G. Bishop, in his "Practical Printer," to cap the climax of absurdity so far as a reason for not using both points is concerned. He assumes that a point must be used after the last curve whether one is used before the first one or not, and hence gravely observes that, as the lifting out of all matter included within the curves would leave two commas together, the one before the first curve should be omitted. The following will illustrate his reason more clearly: "Simon, (whom he also named Peter), and Andrew his brother," etc.

Now lift out the curves, with the parenthetical matter, and we see Mr. Bishop's objection: "Simon., and Andrew his brother," etc.

Being founded upon an error, his reasoning could not be correct. There is absolutely no authority for putting points both before and after the curves. But suppose we put it correctly, as it appears in St. Luke, vi, 14: "Simon, (whom he also named Peter,) and Andrew his brother," etc.

Now take out the curves and the matter they inclose. Can you see anything wrong with what remains, dear reader? And what becomes of Mr. Bishop's objection?

A great many of the most carefully prepared books follow the system used by the Bible printers, and, I think, correctly. Of course there are very many cases which require no points at all, and in such instances none should be used. And in cases where numbers, or amounts of money, are used twice, as, "section ten (10), range nine (9)," it is perhaps as well to use but one mark, and that outside. But I do not think that the simple curve ever means anything more than that the matter inclosed is parenthetical. Besides, if the first curve takes the place of the punctuation mark, why, in the name of reason, does not the second? Can anyone tell? And where is the sense of such examples as this, which is a sample of almost all the credits in *Public Opinion*:



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Half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by A. Zeese & Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

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EVERY MODERN PROCESS.

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FOR SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"Kansas City Times (Dem.)." I think it would be just as idiotic to put two periods after every abbreviation that closes a sentence, one on account of the abbreviation, and the other to show that the sentence is ended.

I should like to have someone who is prejudiced in favor of the one-point plan tell what reason he has for favoring it.

A. E. D.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor :

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20, 1891.

The non-union printing office about to be started at the House of Refuge has caused Baltimore Typographical Union to rise up in its wrath, and a lively time is expected. A statement appeared in an afternoon paper that the union claims it is an outrage to put boys of this class at the case. Another objection is made that the facilities at the Refuge are insufficient to teach the boys the art preservative. A special meeting of the union was held on Sunday last and the subject thoroughly discussed.

The result was the appointment of a committee to wait on the managers of the reformatory institution and enter protest on the part of the union against the proposed measure. The union has also called in the aid of the Federation of Labor in the matter, but it is to be doubted whether the management of the Refuge will turn aside from their first intention, to teach a certain number of the boys the printers' art.

It must be remembered that at a similar institution, located near by the House of Refuge, a non-union printery has been in operation for years, where a number of boys are taught to set type. The union has made several unsuccessful efforts to have this branch of industry withdrawn here. A good many will watch this fight with interest.

The Baltimore *American* celebrated its one hundred and eighteenth anniversary on Monday last by printing 200,000 copies of the paper, each copy consisting of twenty-six pages, many of which were illustrated. For this edition 110,000 pounds of white paper were required. Each copy of the paper contained an insert, which consisted of a *fac simile* of the first number of the *American*, bearing date June 15, 1773. This excellent journal has shot right ahead since its management fell to the lot of Gen. Felix Agnus.

I have been pondering over the published statement that the originators of the New York *Recorder* have lost on that paper since February last the sum of \$380,000. But these heavy losses on newspaper ventures do not seem to deter capitalists from entering the field, oftentimes an untried field, of journalism.

The *Evening World* is now in good shape in its new quarters on Calvert street, and it has entered the illustrated field so far as to get up a local hit on its front page now and again as occasions arise. The *World* appears to be aware that Baltimore is not without a fair quota of croakers, for yesterday it had this to say of itself: "It has been prophesied that the *World* would follow in the footsteps of numerous journals that have made Baltimore their homes during their brief career. The *World* is not constructed upon that plan, however, and will go right on revolving in Baltimore."

The *Manufacturers' Record* is stepping along with the times and is about to put up a handsome new building for itself, which is conclusive evidence of its prosperity.

Messrs. Briscoe and Whittier, extra men and "swifts" on the *Sun*, left for New York last week.

Editor T. J. Wentworth, of the *Every Saturday*, met with a very singular accident while at his desk in his sanctum yesterday. While in the act of unfolding an exchange the sharp edge of one of the pages of the paper passed across his right eye-ball and cut it severely. From sympathy the left eye soon became affected, and Mr. Wentworth was compelled at once to leave the office for his home, where he is being attended by his family physician.

Mention was made in one of my letters some months ago of the formation of an organization composed of the publishers of the weekly papers of this city. Considering the enthusiasm displayed at the first meeting one might have supposed that the association by this time would be in excellent condition. But such is not the

case, for these worthy gentlemen have been so neglectful of their interest as to have failed to come together in the last three months.

The proprietors of two photogravure establishments in this city inform me that Baltimoreans will now no longer be compelled to send to other cities for half-tone pictures from photographs, that they respectively are prepared to fill all orders of such description. In this connection I will state that less than a year ago I desired a half-tone picture from a photograph for publication in a certain periodical issued in Baltimore, but was compelled to send my order to another city, from the simple fact that no engraver in Baltimore would undertake the job, all of them pleading a lack of proper facilities.

I would advise these two enterprising engravers to advertise at once, and let the public know where they are located and what they are capable of doing in the way of half-tone work.

Business in the printing line is rather quiet at the present time.

FIDELITIES.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor :

WELLINGTON, N. Z., May 21, 1891.

The printer's lot has been a comparatively happy one during the past month, for work has been fairly brisk in its supply. The government printing office has been kept busy, and the pieceroom has been very full of hands for a recess season. A mass meeting of unemployed was held here last month, and on the list were the names of nine printers, who have, thanks to their agitation, secured frames at the government printing office. In the other centers there is nothing special to report. Parliament opens about the fourteenth of next month and all things seem to augur a long session. The new government promises us plenty of radical labor reforms. Time will show whether their promises are made of any firmer stuff than the average piecrust.

I promised in my last letter to give some particulars of the recent deputation sent by the executive council of the New Zealand Typographical Association to interview the Federated Master Printers' Association at Dunedin. The various delegates have sent in their reports to the branches and the executive council, but the branches have decided to keep back the report until the half-yearly meeting of members (in August next), and the council's report will not be public until the annual report is published, which will be later still. However, thanks to the influential name of THE INLAND PRINTER, your special has been permitted to glance through the report, and from that glance I am enabled to keep my promise. Let me state at once that the association considers the whole thing a farce and a most dismal failure. Three of the five delegates have informed me that it was a fool's errand, and the blame rests with the executive council for not making full inquiries before going to the expense of about \$200.

It appears that instead of meeting a general meeting of the Federated Masters, it was only a meeting of those interested in job printing, who had met to draft a uniform scale of charges for job printing, and they were not empowered to deal with anything else.

The deputation from the New Zealand Typographical Association consisted of Messrs. J. McIndoe (Otago), John Rigg (Wellington), G. Long (Napier), A. Walker (executive council), and also included Mr. A. T. W. Bradwell (Canterbury Typographical Association). Three of these were newspaper compositors, one was a job printer, and the other is employed in the pieceroom of the government printing office.

The deputation held a caucus before waiting upon the masters, and drew up the following for presentation and discussion :

1. The establishing of a uniform rate for piece and 'stab work throughout the colony.

It was resolved that \$15 should be the minimum 'stab, and 24 cents per 1,000 ens the piece rate.

2. The question of piecework in job offices, and the importation of matter by news offices.

This refers to a morning newspaper in a city setting up a long article like the government statement and then "obliging" an evening paper by sending the matter over to them for use in their

paper, or vice versa, a courtesy which often takes place here, for it saves money.

3. Proportion of apprentices to journeymen; binding of apprentices to a term of indenture.

The rules of the New Zealand Typographical Association provide that the number of apprentices shall be regulated as follows: One apprentice in any office, two where six members of the association are permanently employed, and one for every additional six members; but not more than six apprentices in any office; and the term of apprenticeship to be six years, with a legal indenture.

4. The establishment of arbitration committees for the settlement of all disputes which may arise, with a view to preventing strikes and lockouts.

After arranging the above programme, you can imagine the chagrin of the deputation when they were told, upon waiting on the masters and laying the items before them, that they were not empowered to consider such important matters. However, they derived some satisfaction from the fact that some discussion took place in explanation, and as a result the masters said they would have pleasure in laying the four items of reform before their association.

The committee of the Federated Masters' Association consisted of Messrs. Mitchell, President of the Dunedin Master Printers' Association (in the chair), Wilkie & Mackay (Dunedin), Wilkin, Smith & Russell (Christchurch), and Joyce & Smith (Invercargill).

[I regret to state that Mr. Wilkie, mentioned above, has passed to his long home since the above meeting was held.]

T. L. M.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, Mich., June 17, 1891.

Detroit union has had under consideration the revising of its constitution and scale of prices, and many important changes have been made. The most notable change was the election of officers and delegates to the International Typographical Union, which was held in the various chapels, the same as has been in vogue in Chicago and other cities. The disposition of funds has also been changed. Fifty per cent of all receipts, except special assessments, shall be paid into the general fund, said funds to be used only in defraying the actual operating expenses of the union; forty per cent shall be paid into the death benefit fund, to be drawn upon for the payment of the mortuary benefit of the union; ten per cent shall be paid into the reserve fund, to be used for any purpose not covered by the general and death benefit funds; no money can be drawn from the reserve fund except by ballot with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting. The death benefit amount was formerly \$1 per member in good standing. The death benefit, hereafter, will be the sum of \$300. The dues, which formerly were 35 cents, are now 50 cents per month, and are payable on or before the tenth of every month. An annual card has been issued to every member. The constitution as amended went into effect May 1.

The scales of prices were also amended, those of the daily papers being slight ones. On weekly and Sunday papers the scale was raised from 30 and 33 to 36 cents, to correspond with evening newspaper scale. On the book scale 1 cent additional was asked. The machine scale was fixed at 45 cents per hour for eight hours work and 60 cents for time exceeding eight hours; on evening papers and other day work 2 cents less per hour. The job scale remains the same, \$14, the hours of labor to be fifty-four, a reduction of three hours. This amended scale was adopted to go into effect May 11, and a committee appointed to wait on the typothetæ to apprise them of the changes and have a conference. The typothetæ declined to accede to the changes as made. In order to have the support of the International Typographical Union in case of trouble the scale was held in abeyance, and the organizer of the district, V. B. Williams, of Chicago, was telegraphed for to come to Detroit and look over the ground and report to the

Executive Council of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Williams came to Detroit and conferred with the officers of No. 18, and reported to the executive council. A reply was received that No. 18 had the sanction of the executive council in case of strike for a shorter workday. Mr. E. T. Plank also came to Detroit, and a conference of the union committee and a like committee of the typothetæ in the presence of Mr. Plank was held. A special meeting of the union was held, when President Plank addressed the members. At this meeting a proposition was received from the typothetæ that they were willing to make the hours fifty-six during the summer and fifty-seven during the winter months. This proposition was rejected by the union. A vote was then taken on the question whether a strike should be ordered or not. The result of the vote was that the members were not willing to strike, not having received the required legal number of votes. The typothetæ, at a meeting held May 20, adopted a resolution that, owing to the conciliatory action of the union, which prevented a strike, they had agreed to reduce the hours of labor from fifty-seven to fifty-six hours all the year. It appears that a number of the typothetæ were willing to accede to some if not all the union asked for, but were met with opposition in their own ranks.

All the leading offices are controlled by the typothetæ, with the exception of one or two concerns, which the union has been endeavoring to unionize, but without success, and which naturally compete with houses that pay the union scale. But the union has means and influence at its command, and is using them very effectually, too, so that not any city or country work is given them.

Detroit union has also taken steps to effect a state organization similar to that taken by the unions of the State of Indiana. A good deal of work that rightfully belongs in the city is taken out of the city to interior towns where no union exists, and where wages paid are all the way from \$5 up to \$9 per week. There is a wide field for the unions of the state to endeavor to unionize these smaller cities, and try and establish, if possible, a more uniform scale. The districts as at present divided by the International Typographical Union cover too large a territory for one man.

The Detroit *Free Press* celebrated its sixtieth birthday by issuing a mammoth paper on May 5. The regular paper was composed of sixty pages and a fac simile of the first four-page paper issued, sixty years ago. Besides a large number of "ads," the articles contributed by present and former attachés of the paper, of a reminiscent nature, were very interesting. On the evening of May 7 a reception and luncheon was tendered to all the employés on the paper. The esteem in which Mr. Quinby, the editor-in-chief of the paper is held, was also shown by the leading citizens of the city, irrespective of party, by a reception tendered him to celebrate the completion of thirty years as a publisher of a daily paper. The same was largely attended.

The Printers' Benefit Association has issued its fifth annual report, with an address to all members of the union, pressmen and stereotypers, with a history of its doings during the past five years. The cost to members the past year has been \$6; benefits paid, \$308.

Terrence W. Degan, after a long illness, died on May 11. His remains were taken to Evansville, Indiana. He leaves a wife and two children.

The *Tribune* appeared, May 21, in a new dress, and looks well enough in the eyes of the public, but is not so much admired by the compositors. The trouble is over the measurement of the same. The type is claimed on all sides to be a minion face on a brevier body. The union by unanimous vote decided that it must be measured minion. To avoid trouble at the time, the Tribune Company decided to comply with the request. The makers of the type, Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, were in the city and had a conference with the officers of No. 18 for information as to what course to pursue on the question raised against the type. The Tribune Company has drawn up an appeal from the position of the union and forwarded it to President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union. A similar document on behalf of the union has also been forwarded to the same officer, to await his decision. Should the company win the day the makers of the type need not worry themselves about the matter, but should they

lose, Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler will have to make good the loss on type now in use and furnish a new dress.

The *Evening Sun* has been awarded the contract to publish the proceedings of the council.

Messrs. Clarke & Reardon, late of the Railroad Printing Office, have opened an office for general commercial printing, at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues.

Messrs. T. Smith and Fred Kelley, the latter late foreman on the *Tribune*, have formed a partnership. Their office is on Rowland street.

P. A. L.

"COMPENSATION OF PRINTERS."

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, La., June 10, 1891.

"We live to learn and die and forget it all." And yet there is pleasure in learning. And what is learning but what thought leads us to? A thought new to us may be old withal, but it is great satisfaction to feel that it emanates from our mind, and justification is to be found afterward in the expression of others already made, but witnessed by us after ours has been expressed.

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

Every man, according to my idea, is entitled to his opinion. I am clear on this point because there are two sides to all questions. Just here is where the discussion between the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER and Messrs. De Vinne and Baker and myself may be presented as a simile. These gentlemen are entitled to their opinion. Likewise should I be entitled to mine. While they may be positive that I err in my opinion and wish to oppose the prevalence of an erroneous opinion, they must understand that other people can be positive too, and it is to an unprejudiced people that we must leave the question, fully and clearly stated on either side, for settlement.

In any position a man may take he must be fair, just and plain, to evoke the sympathy and goodwill of the people. By flowery language and touching epithets he may carry the wave of public opinion with him for a time, but like the dry, wave-washed weeds of the seacoast this refreshing breath leaves him and he stands out a bold subject of commiseration.

While the main position I maintain in the matter under consideration, that the workman is the main taxpayer, seems to be an advanced idea, I by no means claim to be its originator or only supporter. I penned my idea, not fully I trow, but in such a way as would set a thinking man to thinking, and should that individual give the matter thorough consideration, with an unprejudiced mind, the thought was so palpable that the fair man would be won over to it at once. When my article appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER I found that that journal contained an editorial on my work, entitled "A One-Sided Argument." Of course it was one sided, just as "A One-Sided Argument" was one-sided. My idea has always been to present my side of the question in such a way that it might put the argument of the opposition in a feeble light, whatever it might be, and I considered that the point of every argument; but, as stated, I did not argue thoroughly the question under consideration now, because I thought it such a fair question that it needed but a mention to fetch a reasonable mind to favor it. After reading the editorial above referred to, which was a fair, courteous argument in opposition, I determined to allow the question to rest on its merits; but what was my consternation when I found that THE INLAND PRINTER again took me to task, as did also Messrs. Theodore L. De Vinne and W. B. Baker.

Having seen Mr. De Vinne's name connected with business and to a great many articles, I had learned to look upon him as a man living in an advanced age. However, he places himself beyond the pale of influence and on record in a light of which he should ever feel ashamed. I quote from the close of his article:

But this ability in management is not to be acquired by a neglect of machines or a refusal to recognize their right to exist, or by a diligent reading of treatises on political economy. If the workman chooses to study abstruse theories in preference to practical work, he has himself, and himself only, to blame if capital and machinery neglect him.

Mr. De Vinne possibly intended to convey the idea that a man would have to give all his attention to his work to master it, but

simultaneously he wished to play on my reading political economy. Let me say that there are some men in every class who never can learn anything, despite the most diligent attention given it. As for reading political economy, I think it would be wise for all business men, and especially those who leave thoughts indelibly expressed in printers' ink, as well as workmen, to study that very important groundwork of thought and information. Mr. De Vinne will understand what a ridiculous position he has placed himself in when he sees, as he must see now, that his objection to people reading political economy carries with it his objection to them reading anything else. Then who is to read his efforts? Himself? Who is to patronize typefoundries, papermills and ink manufactoryes? For the sake of civilization and education I trust Mr. De Vinne regrets giving expression to such a hurtful thought.

As for Mr. Baker, I quote from the close of his article:

Mr. Young's proposition that those thrown out of employment by any change as foreshadowed, be given a pension by the government, or otherwise, would seem to me to be so thoroughly impracticable and unreasonable that I feel bound to consider it as a humorous suggestion.

It is a question in my mind if it is worth while to argue with a man who does not know the difference between humor and fact. THE INLAND PRINTER falls into the same error as do Messrs. De Vinne and Baker on the point of my opposition to the introduction of improved machinery. My position was certainly as distinct as the light of day. I did and do dislike to see the introduction of improved machinery where it militates against labor, for is it not terrible to contemplate successful competition by inanimate objects? and I shall always use every legitimate effort, where reasonable, to deter its use until the laborers, mechanics and artisans it displaces are cared for. The business-man and the workingman should be face to jowl on this point, for it should be plain to any thinking man that idleness injuriously affects commerce. But when it is settled that this machinery is demanded and will be introduced, I counsel all men, and did in the article under consideration, to meet the question with good grace and make the best of the change that combined effort and pure justice can command. I quote from my article:

Improved machinery is demanded by the requirements of the times and will be received, encouraged and supported to the last degree, so there is no use contesting with the inevitable. As in all inventions, this will have its beneficial as well as its injurious effects, opening up avenues of calling in places where it closes them in others. But while these things are regulating themselves, those affected must be provided for in some way.

That good workmen will be retained I now maintain, and did maintain in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER over three years ago, but some men, we all agree, will be thrown out of employment because they are incompetent. Yes, the poor, old, decrepit, silvery-haired son of toil, grown useless in the sublime efforts of manhood, has become rusty and worthless. In this busy age, who will dare to say:

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

He has set type year in and year out on the "educators" of our civilized world, but he cannot keep pace with improved machinery. It is no use for him (or anyone else) to read treatises (or anything else), or to endeavor to learn to use typesetting machines; so cast him, like his kindred beasts, upon the highlands, to feast or fast, as fortune wills.

The claim I made that the poor man pays a tax for the privilege of working, I might have stated more clearly by saying that workmen have to pay this tax, for while workmen are generally poor men, all poor men are not necessarily workmen.

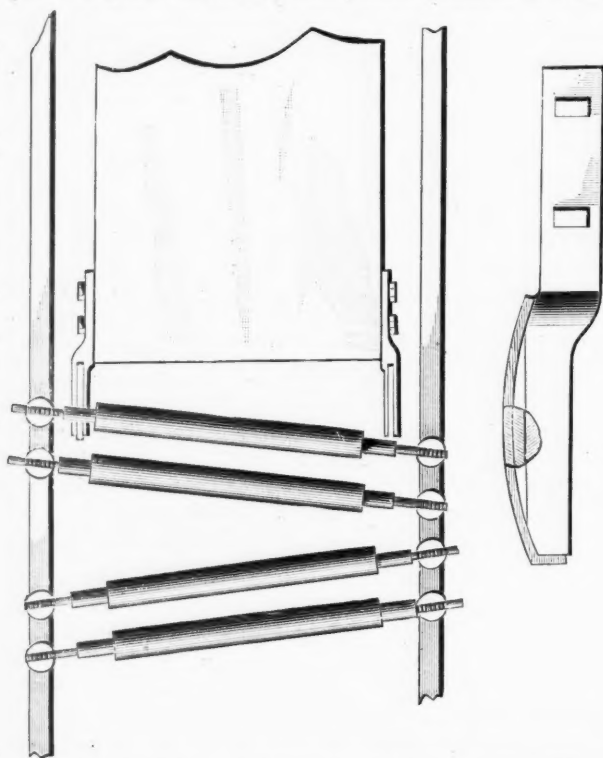
In maintaining this position I cannot impose on the space of THE INLAND PRINTER to detail the matter to the extent I would desire, nor as much as might be necessary to convince some people, but will content myself with a brief additional argument. In the first place, it must be understood that there are two parties to employment, work, engagement, or what you have a mind to call it. These parties are the employer (capital) and employé. Logic teaches us that one cannot get along without the other. The employer furnishes capital, the fruits of labor, and the employé

furnishes labor. What would \$100,000 invested in a printing office yield without the employé furnishes his labor? Then labor is the employé's capital. What is that labor worth? That is fixed, just as the figure of interest on capital is fixed, by the demand, and the power of the owner to maintain a high figure. The employé is in a slow business, and must turn his produce (labor) into cash readily, to enable him to buy bread for himself and family. The employer has all he wants at his command, and has the advantage, so he holds off until he can purchase the employé's labor at the former's own price. If the employer is paying \$3 a day wages, and two mills tax on his property, and the government raises the tax to three mills, the employer reduces wages to \$2.75. [Mind you, these are not exact figures; it is figuratively speaking.] While the employé was paying two mills on \$3 a day wages, he has to pay three mills on \$2.75. This, or quit work.

This line of reasoning is correct beyond contradiction, and how anyone can consider this and not understand that the workingman has to pay the government tax for the privilege of working for an individual is beyond my conception. DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

INK ROLLER LIFTING DEVICE.

Much has been said of late in reference to the chipping of angle rollers, and numerous plans have been suggested to avoid this; but none, to our knowledge, more effectually overcome this difficulty than the device shown in the accompanying illustration, a patent on which has recently been granted to Melvin W. Fisher,



of York, Pennsylvania. Any attachment by means of which this serious fault on all cylinder presses using angle rollers could be obviated will certainly be hailed with delight by employers and pressmen generally, and THE INLAND PRINTER takes pleasure in acquainting its many readers with this new invention.

Mr. Fisher's patent consists of lifting devices which are applied to both ends of the bed-plate, these devices having cushions which catch under the journals of the angle rollers and raise them sufficiently to allow the end of the bed to pass under them without the danger of having the bed cut the soft surfaces of the rollers, as is always the case where the bed is reciprocating rapidly and strikes the rollers forcibly at every movement. The cut gives a view of the bed-plate, showing the arms attached to opposite corners, and also a side view of one of the arms, and will enable the reader to understand the description more readily. When the bed-plate reciprocates rapidly back and forth under the rollers, it first

strikes the soft sides of their surfaces and raises them, and then as it moves in the opposite direction it passes from under them, leaving them revolving rapidly in the direction in which the bed-plate has moved, and then, before this revolving motion has had time to cease, the bed-plate strikes them with sufficient force to not only stop the revolving motion, but to raise the rollers sufficiently high to again allow the bed-plate to pass under them. The striking of the end of the bed-plate against the rollers cuts and breaks them, so that a set seldom lasts longer than a month. When the rollers are first placed in position, they are of greater diameter than later on, as they become shrunken, and hence new rollers must be raised higher by their bearings than older ones, and the bearings must be changed from time to time to accommodate rollers of different sizes. This requires adjustable bearings and frequent attention on the part of the pressman, not only to prevent the rollers being unnecessarily injured, but also to so adjust the rollers that they will properly distribute the ink.

In order to prevent the end of the bed-plate from striking the rollers and injuring them, two arms are attached in any suitable manner to opposite corners of the bed-plate and provided with slots at their inner ends, so that they can be adjusted in any desired position, and are curved or rounded to any extent upon their upper surfaces, where they extend beyond the ends of the bed-plate. The upper surfaces of the arms are grooved, and in these grooves are placed strips of leather which extend longitudinally with the arms and which are secured in position in any suitable manner. These strips of leather form a cushion or soft bearing upon the arms where they catch under the journals of the rollers, and thus prevent any unnecessary noise or jarring of the parts, as would be the case if metal struck metal. The outer ends and upper surfaces of these arms being curved, as shown, they catch under the journals of the rollers in advance of the ends of the bed-plate and raise the rollers sufficiently high to allow the bed-plate to pass under the rollers, and then the rollers are lowered upon the bed-plate just beyond its outer edge, where they act upon and distribute the ink in the usual manner. If a double reciprocating press is used, the arms will be attached to the bed-plate at both ends; but whether attached to one or both ends the use of the arms is to travel in advance of the end of the bed-plate to raise the rollers sufficiently far to prevent them from being injured, as above described. The arms here shown are adapted to be attached to any of the reciprocating bed-plates now in use without the slightest alteration, unless it is to groove the journals of the fountain-roller sufficiently to allow the arms to pass under it without disturbing it in any manner.

This attachment for the bed-plates of printing presses is beyond doubt a useful invention for the purpose intended, and will add life to the rollers by overcoming the chipping which has caused so much annoyance when rollers are used in the regular way, and promises to very materially aid in preventing this serious objection in the use of angle rollers. Mr. Fisher has been using one of these devices six months on a press running at a speed of from 2640 to 2800 per hour, and claims that he can run a form the full width of the press and get perfect distribution out to the very edge of the bed-plate, and has saved in this time at least \$13 for rollers, which is an item worth taking into consideration in these days when close competition makes it necessary for one to look well into the little details of expense in the pressroom as well as the composing room. His rollers are as clean and smooth as they were the day they were first put on the press. There is no accumulation of roller chips in the fountain; consequently the ink that is left in the fountain after a job is finished can be put back in the can as clean and free from deposits of this kind as when the can was first opened. The advantages of this device, then, become apparent, and the general adoption of this invention is, to our mind, a matter of but a short time.

THE process of marbling paper, which has heretofore been done by hand, has been improved on by Mr. C. H. Bellamy, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, who has invented a machine with which two attendants can do the work that heretofore required sixty men.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OLDEST HISTORY OF MAN IN THE LIGHT OF LATEST RESEARCHES.

LECTURE BY THE REV. W. H. HECHLER, CHAPLAIN OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT VIENNA, DELIVERED BEFORE THE TECHNICAL CLUB OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

NO. II.—BY ADOLPH SCHOLL.

THE Museum of Berlin contains many Hethitic and Assyrian inscriptions which had their origin in the days of Solomon, and served as mediums of correspondence, or letters, between the respective rulers of Assyria and Egypt.

A few years ago, it will be remembered, quite a number of royal mummies were found in Egypt. For some time it had been noticed by archæologists that an unusual number of statuettes,

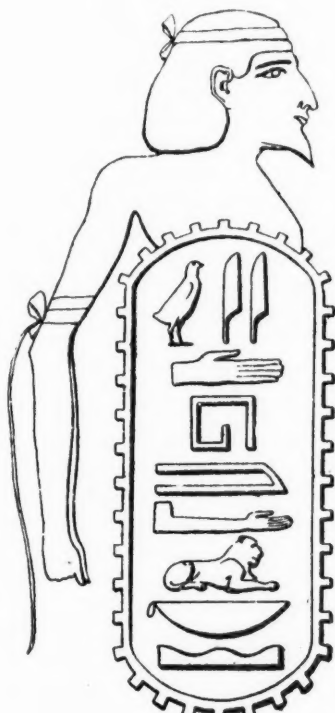


FIG. 3.

vases, rolls of papyrus, etc., containing the names of ancient rulers, whose sepulchres had never been found, were being offered for sale. Inquiries were instituted, and most of these articles were traced to three brothers, who lived at Deir el-Bahari. They were arrested and subjected to a rigorous examination, but neither promises nor threats were of any avail. They would not divulge the secret, and had to be released. Shortly after that, however, one of the brothers came to an officer of the Egyptian museum at Bulak, and declared his willingness to show the spot where the articles had come from. When asked why he would do so now, after having refused at the examination, he gave as a reason that his brothers had taken advantage of him in the division of the spoils. The traitor then conducted

Brugsch Bey, a brother of the celebrated Egyptologist, to a shaft sixty feet deep, that led to an extensive grotto. In this grotto had been deposited the mummified remains of several Egyptian kings. A force of three hundred men was at once set to work to bring the contents of the grotto to the surface, and in three days and nights, guarded by a strong detachment of British troops, the work was accomplished. These mummies are at present in the new museum at Gizeh, where photographs have been taken of them. It is said that in loading all this treasure upon a steamer it was found necessary, owing to lack of room, to place one of the royal mummies in a row-boat and let it be towed by the steamer. At the nearest railway station it was taken up and placed on a train, and in this modern conveyance the king reentered the capital in which he had ruled four thousand years before. Upon closer examination of the mummies a number of mummified

flowers were found, and in the petal of one a mummified bee was discovered in a perfect state of preservation. Among the mummies of Pharaohs discovered in this lucky manner is one of especial interest—that of Rameses the Great. The generally accepted theory has been that he was the oppressor of the Jews in Egypt, and that the exodus took place during his reign. But from later researches and calculations it now appears that not he, but Thethmôsis III, was the oppressor of the Israelites. The dates of the respective reigns of these two Pharaohs has now been settled with considerable certainty, and I am led to place the exodus of the Israelites during the reign of Thethmôsis III, especially as the reign of Rameses II falls into a later period. Dating from the reign of Thethmôsis III, we have a picture found in a sepulchre which represents the manufacture



FIG. 4.

of brick by Amu (Israelites) and Egyptian slaves. The former are represented as much lighter complexioned than the latter, just as in the picture found at Beni Hassan, and this principle is faithfully carried out in all colored representations and inscriptions handed down to us. Unfortunately, the mummy of Thethmôsis III is in a bad state of preservation, and the face of this great conqueror cannot be photographed, as most of the other Pharaohs have been. The original of the bust of Thethmôsis III, given in figure 4, is in the British Museum. If Thethmôsis III really is the Pharaoh who oppressed the Jews, and during whose reign the exodus occurred, as I fully believe he is, then we also have the name of a princess and queen, Hatasu, who reigned in conjunction with her brothers, Thethmôsis II and Thethmôsis III, and it is not too much to assume that she was the princess who saved the infant Moses. At all events it is a matter of congratulation that the researches of the Viennese scholars have led to the establishment of these chronological facts. Time and again it has been asserted that the chronology of the Bible does not correspond with that of the general history of the

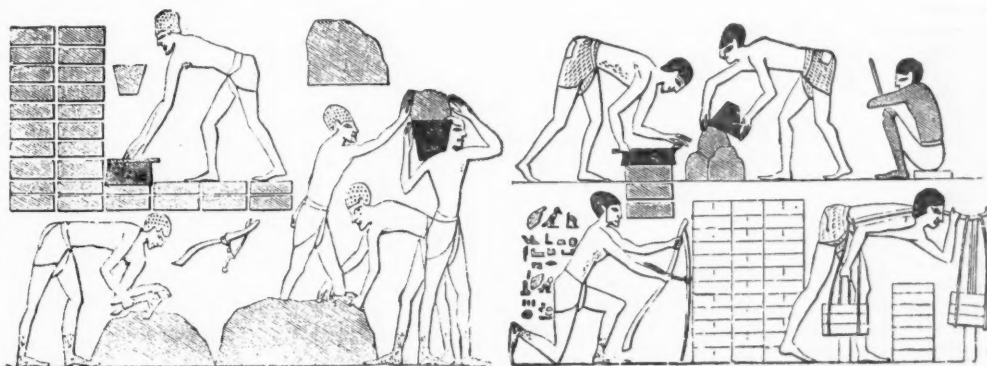


FIG. 5.

world. The latest studies and researches, however, prove the contrary. In my chart I have recorded biblical history as given in Holy Writ, with figures in red ink, commencing with "0," the year of the Creation. The black figures represent dates of events in the

world. The latest studies and researches, however, prove the contrary. In my chart I have recorded biblical history as given in Holy Writ, with figures in red ink, commencing with "0," the year of the Creation. The black figures represent dates of events in the

general history of the world, and date back 4,000 years B.C. Not the slightest strain or arbitrary motive is permitted to interfere. Each history separately develops itself, and yet there is a truly



FIG. 6.

wonderful harmony between them. I do not deny that some difficulties still exist, and discrepancies remain unexplained, but the greatest of them have been mastered. In one of these historical charts I present the respective genealogies of the royal houses of Judah and Israel. The Egyptian inscriptions of oldest date now prove conclusively that the dates given in the Scriptures—the Books of Chronicles and the Books of Kings—absolutely agree with each other, and are perfectly harmonious, notwithstanding the assertions of certain Bible explainers to the contrary.*

Repeatedly I have been asked the question: Did the Patriarchs really live such a length of time? I

*This insinuation Mr. Hechler explained more fully at another time. In the second Book of Kings, chapter 1, verse 17, we read that Joram became king of Israel in the second year of the reign of Joram, the king of Judah. Now the third chapter opens by saying that Joram was made king of Israel in the eighteenth year of the reign of king Jehoshaphat, of Judah, and in chapter 8, verse 16, it is stated that Joram was made king of Judah in the fifth year of the reign of Joram the king of Israel. These seeming contradictions are explained in a most simple manner when we consider Joram, of Judah, as the co-regent of Jehoshaphat from the sixteenth year of the latter's reign, and interpret verse 16 of chapter 8 as having reference to the ascension of Joram as sole ruler and king. The proof of the existence of co-regents, of the fact that two or more kings ruled in one kingdom at one and the same time, has caused a material shrinkage in the number of milleniums which certain scholars have figured out as having passed before the birth of Christ. The statement in second Chronicles, chapter 33, verse 11, that king Manasse was conducted by the princes of Assyria to Babylon, notwithstanding the fact that Assyria and Babylon were separate kingdoms, is now explained by the discovery that Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, had conquered Babylon, and was ruling both kingdoms.—*Note of the Editor of Monthly Proceedings of Technical Club.*

can now answer this question in the affirmative. In order to give it a thoroughly scientific investigation, I have attempted the construction of a calendar for the year of the deluge. The theory has been generally accepted that the years of that epoch were not solar years, but lunar years, with thirty days to the first month, twenty-nine to the second, thirty to the third, etc. Upon this principle I constructed my calendar and then consulted the account of the Bible, which says: "On the seventeenth day of the second month Noah entered the ark," and he was then 600 years of age. On the chart for general history we find this date to have been the year 1656 after the Creation, or the year 2345 B.C. The Bible further says: It rained forty days and forty nights. Consequently the rain ceased on the twenty-seventh day of the third month. The next date mentioned in the Scriptures is the seventeenth day of the seventh month, on which day the ark grounded on Mount Ararat. The next date is the first day of the tenth month, when Noah discovered the mountain-tops. I wish to call particular attention to the fact that so far the tenth month has been mentioned. The joy of Noah at the prospect of a release from the ark may be imagined. He waited forty days more and then sent out a dove and a raven. The dove returned to the ark, but the raven did not. A week later he sent the dove out a second time, and this time it returned with an olive-leaf. At the end of another week he sent it out a third time, but it did not return. The next event took place the first day of the first month of the new year, when Noah was 601 years of age. On that day he removed the roof of the ark, and on the twenty-seventh day of the second month God ordered him to leave the ark. We thus see conclusively that Noah left the ark on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day after entering it. Since constructing this calendar, or diary of Noah, as a reporter has called it, I have also discovered that the earliest Fathers of the Christian church claimed that Noah was confined in the ark 365 days. The year of the deluge can actually be divided not only into months, but also into weeks and days. The Bible says that Noah and his sons entered the ark on the seventh day, after God had spoken to him and ordered him to enter it,—specifically naming the seventh day, the Sabbath of the Bible. I have entered the weeks forward and back into the months, and thus find that it was the fortieth Sabbath after Noah's entry into the ark that the dove did not return.

From this representation it is seen that the years of that early period were not materially shorter than the years of the present age. The longevity of the people who lived anterior to the deluge

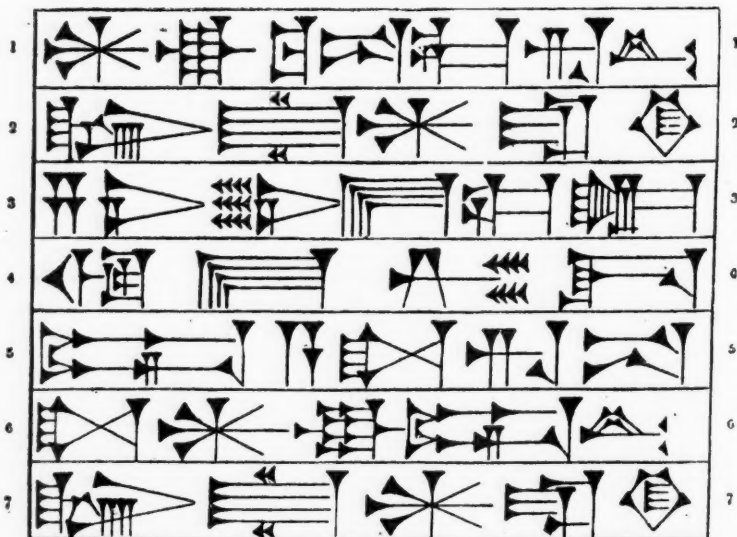


FIG. 7.

gradually decreased after the deluge. Joseph only lived 110 years, Abraham 175, Isaac 180, Jacob 147, Kohath 133, the grandfather of Moses, and Moses himself, only 120 years. A look at the genealogy of the biblical personages of that age shows that Moses could

easily have written a history of the Creation from tradition, as there were only five generations from Adam to Moses. The story of the Talmud may also be true that Abraham sent his son Isaac to the school of the aged Sem, as Sem lived fifty years yet after the birth of Isaac.

A cuneiform inscription on an Assyrian brick is very interesting. It dates from the reign of King Gudia, shortly after the deluge. This stone I presented for inspection to the Assyrian section of the oriental congress held in Vienna in 1886, and it was by them pronounced genuine. Prof. Jules Oppert, of Paris, gave it as his opinion that the brick was 5,000 years old. As for myself I only claim an age of 4,000 years for it, and if that is correct then it was buried about two hundred years before the birth of Abraham. What will interest you more particularly, gentlemen of the Technic Club, is the fact that both this inscription and that of Nebukadnezar were *printed*. Apparently the art of impressing the writing into the soft clay with the aid of a wooden stamp was known at that early day.

The inscription on another brick dates from the reign of Nebukadnezar, the great founder of the new Babylon. The surface of the brick, however, is so damaged that it is scarcely legible even to scholars advanced in the study of this branch of science. The deciphering has cost much hard work, but was finally successfully accomplished. Fig. 7 shows plainly, in slightly reduced size, the characters contained thereon. The translation is as follows:

1. (D. P.) Nabû-ku-du-ur-ri-ussur=Nebuchadrezzar.
2. sar Bab-ili (D. S.) =King of Babylon.
3. Za-ni-in Ê-sag-ila =Founder of Ê-sagila.
4. û Ê-zi-da =and Ê-zida.
5. Ablu a-sa ri-du =son oldest.
6. sa (D. P.) Nabû-abla-ussur =of Nabopolassar.
7. sar Bâb-ili (D. S.) =King of Babylon.

With much assiduity, and at a considerable expense of money, the Rev. Mr. Hechler has made a fine collection of antiquities and curios bearing upon ancient history and ancient cults. This collection is known in Vienna as the "Bible Museum," and is located in a hall named the "Church Room," at No. 14 Elizabeth street. Students and others interested in ancient history should not fail to visit this interesting and instructive collection. It is kept open for the use of the public, Sunday afternoons, from 3 to 5. Visitors may rest assured of a courteous reception.

REDUCING THE HOURS — 44, NOT 48.

The following dialogue will be interesting reading to THE INLAND PRINTER readers, says an Australian correspondent. His informant says that the scene and words as given below actually occurred during the late strike in the Melbourne foundries:

The proprietor of a foundry near the center of Melbourne is seated in his office, when a delegation of his workmen enter.

"We've come to lay our views before you, sir, before proceeding to enforce them by striking."

"All right, fire away."

"We intend to work only 44 hours instead of 48 per week."

"At what pay?"

"Oh, the same, of course; we'll do just as much work."

"All right, fire away."

"The foreman has been rather hard; we want him sat upon."

"All right, fire away."

"That's all, sir."

"No it isn't; think again. I'm sure there's something else."

"No, sir."

"Well, I'll just tell you, then. You've arranged your hours of work?"

"Yes, sir."

"You've arranged to have the foreman reprimanded?"

"Yes, sir."

"But you've forgotten one thing, and that is to arrange to get some ——— fool to sign your cheques on Saturday, for I won't. Good morning."

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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. III.

BURNING DOWN THE MOLD.

The operation of burning down the mold is performed by attaching to a gas pipe a sufficient length of rubber tubing, having a burner inserted in the other end, from which a flame about two inches long is passed quickly backward and forward over the mold. This is done in order to overcome the film of wax that is forced over the rules and cups of the letters in the operation of cutting down the displaced wax on the mold. The flame shrinks back the film and rounds the openings to the rules and types, which allows the brush to enter the cavities and properly blacklead the face and sides of the mold.

BUILDING UP THE MOLD.

This operation consists in raising the blank spaces in the mold with wax a sufficient height to produce a corresponding depression in the plate. This is done in order to prevent the blank spaces from blacking the paper in printing, and is performed in the following manner:

The operator, having selected a properly-heated building-iron, several of which are laid on a gas stove in front of him, holds a thin strip of wax in contact with the heated iron directly over and about one-quarter of an inch from the blank spaces, the melted wax in the meantime being allowed to run down from the end of the iron and over such blank spaces as it is desired to raise.

The wax should be perfectly dry, as any moisture would cause it to sputter when brought in contact with the heated iron, thereby endangering the mold.

In order to perform this operation successfully, the operator should have a steady hand, that he may guide the melted wax smoothly and evenly over the blank spaces. An overheated tool, or a slip of the hand, is apt to cause the melted wax to run into the letters or over the face of the cut, which causes extra labor in repairing the plate, and sometimes the damage is so serious as to necessitate the remolding of the work. A safe method is to first try the heat of the building-iron, by running a little wax from the tool on the case outside of the mold.

CONNECTING THE MOLD.

The building-up having been properly performed, the operator now proceeds to connect the face of the mold with one or more copper strips, each of which should be half an inch wide and about six inches long. These connections are carefully and firmly embedded in the wax, by laying the heated end of the cutting-knife or building-iron on the copper strips, until they sink below the surface of the wax, after which some additional wax is run over the connection with the building-iron in order to give them additional hold.

It is essential that the wax be scraped from the surface of the embedded copper strips, and that the exposed part of the wax around the connections be polished with plumbago. This is done in order to ensure a proper connection between the copper strips and the plumbago film on the face of the mold.

After the connection strips are firmly embedded in the wax, the operator with a soft brush applies sufficient plumbago to barely cover the face of the mold. Do not *fill* the openings to the rules or the cups of the letters, as the plumbago is liable to pack in the cavities, thus preventing the brush from entering and properly polishing the sides and face of the mold.

BLACKLEADING THE MOLD.

Wax being a non-conductor, it is important that the mold should be well blacklead, and have a continuous and unbroken polished surface, as otherwise the deposit of copper in the vat will be defective. In order to ensure a perfect polish on the face and

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

sides of the mold, it is necessary that the brush of the blackleading machine should be set perfectly level.

A convenient method is to lay a flat case, *free from wax*, on the traveling-bed of the machine, and then set the brush to the case.

The mold is then placed on the traveling-bed of the blackleading machine, and allowed to pass backward and forward under a laterally vibrating brush for about ten minutes, or until it is perfectly polished; the copper strips or connections should be turned under in the meantime and allowed to fall freely between the openings in the traveling-bed of the machine, in order that they may not become detached in the operation of blackleading.

The molder will add to the success of this operation by rubbing the plumbago well into the *sides* of the rules and types with a moderately stiff brush *before taking the impression of the form in the wax*.

STOPPING OUT THE MOLD.

In order to prevent the copper from depositing on such surfaces beyond the mold as have become coated with plumbago, the operator, with a three-cornered tool, scrapes the blacklead film from around the outside of the mold. This is done to destroy the conductivity of that portion of the mold where the deposit of copper is not wanted. By this means the metal case is entirely excluded from the circuit, the slow and annoying method of painting the back of the case with wax avoided, and a great deal of electrical energy and copper are thereby saved.

BLOWING OUT THE MOLD.

After the mold is polished, considerable blacklead still remains in the cavities, especially in the openings to the fine rules and dots of the letters, which should be entirely removed before the mold is metallized. Great care must be used in this operation, as any neglect may cause defects in the shell, it being indispensable that the superfluous blacklead should be thoroughly washed out of the mold *before* it is placed in the vat.

The superfluous blacklead is sometimes blown out of the mold with a bellows, but is best performed by a force-pump, with a rubber hose, to which is connected a sprinkler or rose-nozzle.

This operation is performed by laying the case face up on a shelf in a trough, with only sufficient water to cover the face of the mold. The water is then turned on from the pump, after which the operator passes the sprinkler backward and forward over, and about two inches from, the face of the mold, for a few minutes, or until all the loose blacklead is forced out of the cavities of the mold.

This is a reliable and economical method, as the water in use is less than ten gallons and may be used continuously for the day's work.

METALLIZING THE MOLD.

To Robert Murray, of England, is due the credit of first making known the use of plumbago, whereby non-conducting surfaces, such as wax, etc., are made conductive. This suggestion proved of inestimable value to those who desired to follow the art of electrotyping commercially. Without the aid of this valuable substance it is doubtful whether the art would have exceeded the bounds of experiment; but still plumbago is but an indifferent conductor, being less than one per cent as compared with copper.

It is well understood, that when a wax mold, coated with plumbago and properly connected, is placed in a sulphate of copper solution, the deposit is slow and tedious; while on the other hand, when a solid body of copper is placed in the same solution, the entire surface is immediately covered with a coating of metallic copper. In following this principle, several attempts have been made to supplant plumbago by means of bronze, copper and other metallic powders, all of which have been unsuccessful, either from a lack of proper adhesion to the wax mold, or from the solvent action on the powders by the solution in the vat.

While all efforts to supplant plumbago by means of metallic powders have been unsuccessful, it remained for Silas Knight, of New York, to discover a means whereby an instantaneous coating

of metallic copper is thrown down on the plumbago film before the mold is placed in the vat.

Mr. Murray's suggestion made it possible to coat non-conducting material with a conducting surface, while Mr. Knight's discovery, when used in connection with the plumbago film, materially reduces the time of the deposit, as the mold is thereby provided with a surface of an eminent conducting quality, by which means the uniformity of the deposit over the entire surface is insured.

Without such preparation the deposit of copper would take place slowly, and gradually spread itself over the surface of the mold. Those portions nearest the connections would therefore receive the heaviest deposit, and those furthest therefrom the thinnest.

The metallizing process, when used in connection with the plumbago film, effects in a few seconds a uniform coating of metallic copper over the face of the mold, thereby insuring a uniform and rapid deposit on the mold in the vat.

STRIKING SOLUTION.

This solution is used in metallizing the molds, and is composed of two pounds of sulphate of copper crystals to each gallon of water.

Do not add sulphuric acid to this solution, as it will cause the iron filings to heat, and burn the face of the mold.

The operation of metallizing the mold is performed in the following manner:

After the superfluous blacklead is blown out of the cavities, the mold is laid face up on a level shelf in a sink or trough. The operator then ladles out of a conveniently-placed vessel sufficient striking solution to cover the face of the mold, and immediately sprinkles thereon, from a perforated box or sieve, fine *cast-iron* filings free from dirt, oil or grease.

A fine, long-haired flat brush is used to intermix the filings with the solution, by first tapping the mixture lightly with the brush, and then quickly spreading it backward and forward over the mold. The iron having more affinity for the acid than for the copper, the latter is set free and thrown down on the mold in a bright reguline state.

Immediately after the above operation the mold should be thoroughly rinsed with a strong head of water, as the mixture is liable to heat and destroy the face of the mold. This is best performed by forcing the water through a rubber hose directly into the cavities and over the face of the mold, until all the iron filings are washed off. Should any spots remain uncovered, the operation must be repeated until the entire surface is covered with a film of copper. The operator should be careful to rinse the brush with water immediately after every operation, as the metallic copper in the solution will adhere to the tip end of the brush, and if allowed to remain, will scratch the face of the mold. The brush should be avoided on all cut-work, and the following simple and safe method adopted:

Flood the face of the mold with the striking solution, and after sprinkling the iron filings evenly thereon, reduce the supply of water in the rose-nozzle to a fine spray, which should be allowed to fall gently on the mixture until the metallic copper is set free and thrown down on the mold, after which the full head of water is turned on and all the mixture washed from the mold. This operation should be repeated until the entire surface of the mold is thoroughly covered with a coating of copper. Before the molds are placed in the vat, the solution must be made up ready to receive the work.

(To be continued.)

FOOLSCAP.

According to a writer in *Harper's Young People*, "foolscap" paper derives its name from the act of the English rump parliament in ordering the use on the paper of a water mark representing a fool's cap and bells in the place of the royal arms. This is the "sentimental" etymology of the word, which is really derived from the Italian foglio capo—literally "head leaf" or sheet—the name given to that particular size of paper by the early Italian paper makers.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

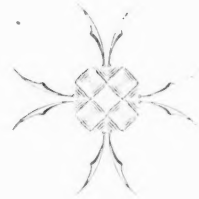
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NONPAREIL (6 POINT).

In taking a brief survey of that early period of English Typography when printers are assumed to have been their own letter-founders, we shall attempt no more than to gather together, as concisely as possible, any facts which may throw light on the first days of English letter-founding, leaving it to the historian of Printing to describe the productions which, as we have already stated, must be regarded, not only as the works of our earliest printers, but as the specimen books of our earliest letter founders. Mores and other chroniclers are, as we conceive, misleading, when they single out half a dozen names from the long list of printers between Caxton and Day, as if they only had been concerned in the development of the art of letter-cutting and founding. It is true that these names are the most distinguished; but it is necessary to bear in mind that the most obscure printer of that day, unless he succeeded in purchasing his fonts from abroad, or in obtaining the reversion of the worn types of another printer, probably cast his letter in his own moulds, and from his own matrices.

Respecting many of our early printers, our information, especially with regard to their mechanical operations, is extremely meagre. But the researches of Mr. William Blades have thrown a stream of light upon the typography of Caxton and his contemporaries, of which we gladly avail ourselves in recording the following facts and conjectures as to the letter-founding of the period in which they flourished. Adopting as a fundamental rule "that the bibliographer should make such an accurate and methodical study of the types used and habits of printing observable at the different presses, as to enable him to observe and be guided by these characteristics in settling the date of a book which bears no date upon the surface," Mr. Blades has succeeded not only in establishing a precise chronology of the productions of the first English printer, but an exhaustive catalogue of his several types, such as has never before been successfully accomplished.

Previous writers, many of them practical printers, have all failed in this particular. Most of them lacked the patience or the opportunity to make systematic study of the specimens of Caxton's press, and have been con-

BREVIER (8 POINT).

Previous writers, many of them practical printers, have all failed in this particular. Most of them lacked the patience or the opportunity to make a systematic study of the specimens of Caxton's press, and have been content to perpetuate the account of others who, like Bagford, Ames, Herbert and Dibdin, had ample opportunity for such a study, but failed to bring to bear upon their investigations that practical experience which would have saved them from the inaccuracies to be found in their descriptions. Among such writers few have been more unfortunate than Rowe Mores, whose account of Caxton's types (although endorsed by authority of his editor, John Nichols) is as misleading as it is meagre.

As we are concerned with Caxton only in his capacity as letter-founder, we must refer the reader for all details respecting his life and literary industry to Mr. Blades' admirable biography; merely stating here that he made his first essay at printing in the year 1474-5, in the office of Colard Mansion, at Bruges; that in 1477, if not earlier, he settled as printer at Westminster, where he remained an industrious and prolific worker until the year of his death in 1491.

As we have already observed, the history of the introduction of printing into England differs from that of its origin in most other countries in this important particular, that whereas in Germany, Italy, France and the Low Countries letter founding is supposed to have preceded printing

LONG PRIMER (10 POINT).

Supposed to have preceded printing, in our own country it followed it. Caxton had already run through one font of type before he reached this country, and it appears to be quite certain that his Type No. 2, with which he established his press at Westminster, was brought over by him from Bruges, where it had been cast for him, and already used by his preceptor, Colard Mansion. The English origin of his Type No. 3 is also open to question. There seems, however, reasonable ground for supposing that Type No. 4 was both cut and cast in England; so that Caxton had probably been at work a year or two in this country as a printer, before he became a letter-founder. It must be admitted that any conclusion we may come to as to Caxton's operations as a letter-founder are wholly conjectural. In none of his own works (in several of which he discourses freely on his labor as a translator and a printer) does he make the slightest allusion to the casting of his types, nor does there remain any relic or contemporary record calculated to throw light on so interesting a topic.

PICA (12 POINT).

That Caxton made use of cast types, it is hardly needful here to assert. Admitting the possibility of a middle stage between Xylography and Typography, the general identity of his letters, the constant recurrence of certain flaws among his types, and the solidity of his pages, may be taken as sufficient evidence that his types were cast, and not separately engraved by hand.

It is scarcely likely that during his residence at Bruges, where, as he himself states in the prologue to the third book of the *Recuyell*, "I have practysed and lerned at my grete charge and dispense to ordeyne this said book in prynte," he would omit to make himself acquainted with the methods used in the Low Countries for the production and multiplication of types; and it is at least reasonable to suppose

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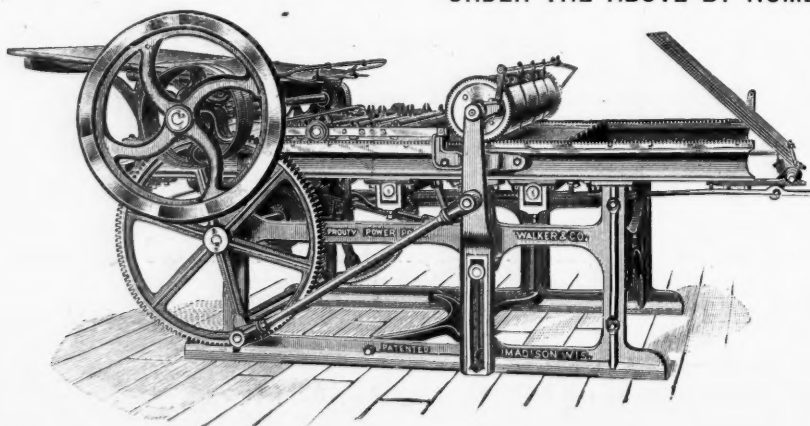
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No. 5.—	One	8	Drum Cylinder, Air Springs, and	-	-	300	“ “ “	800	
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No. 7.—	One	8	Washington, and	-	-	100	“ “ “	190	
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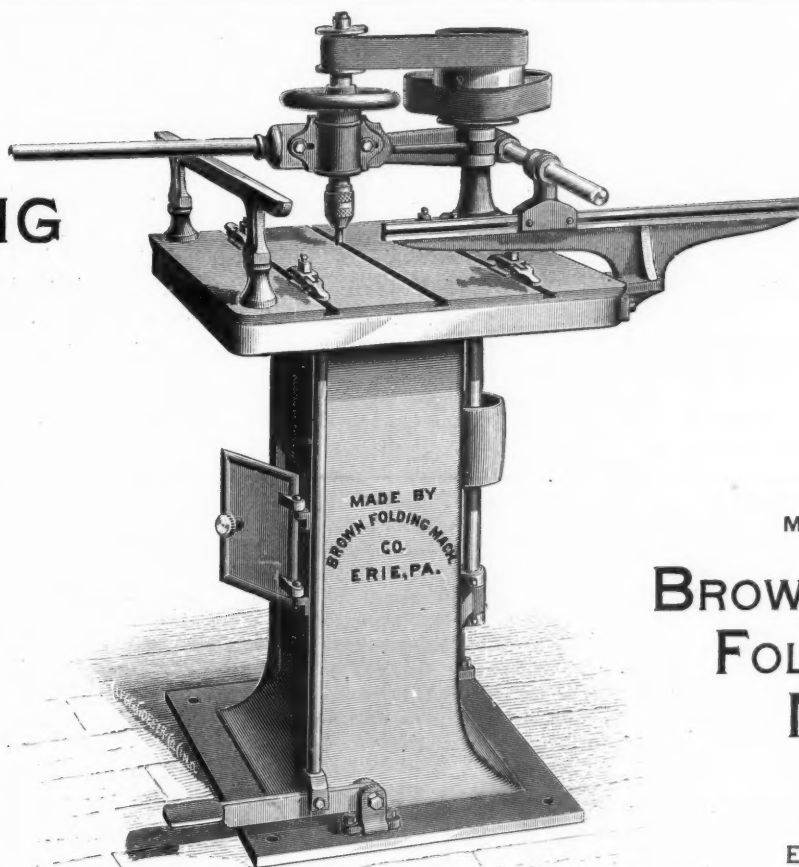
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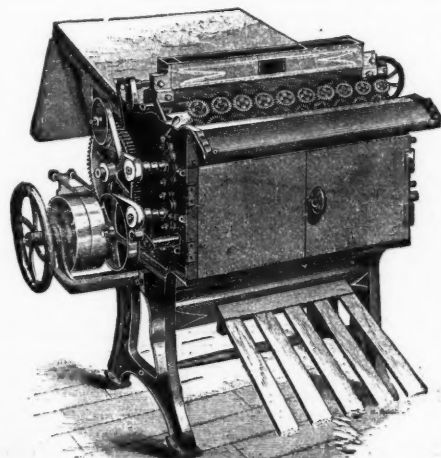


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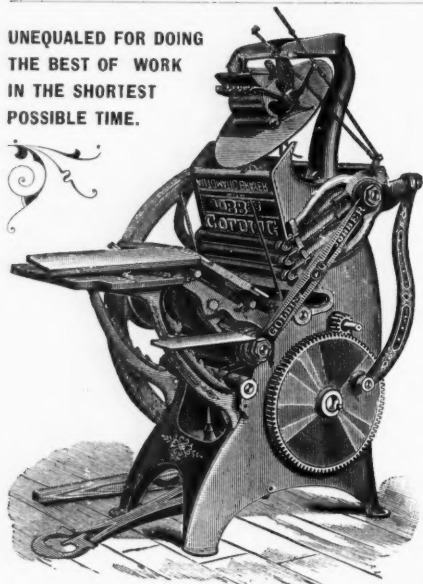
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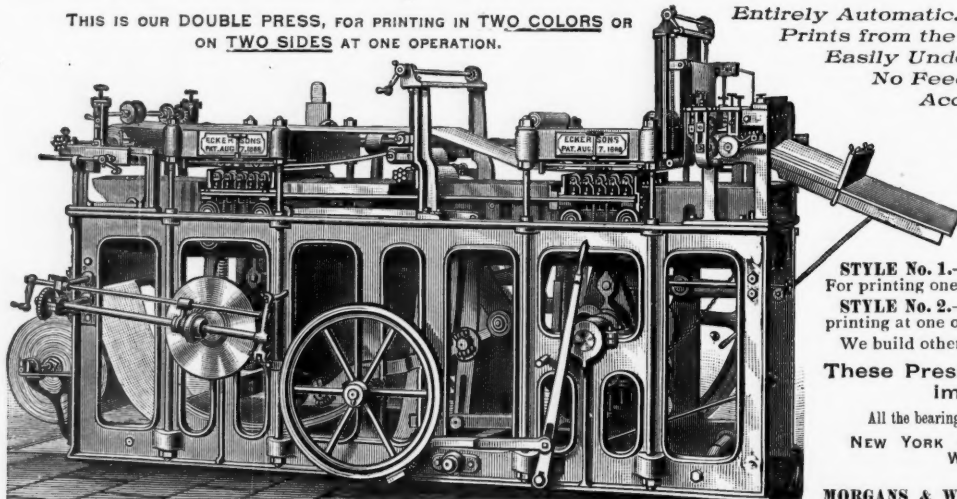
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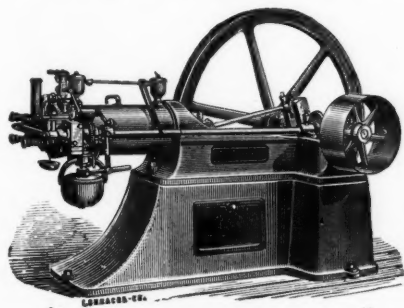
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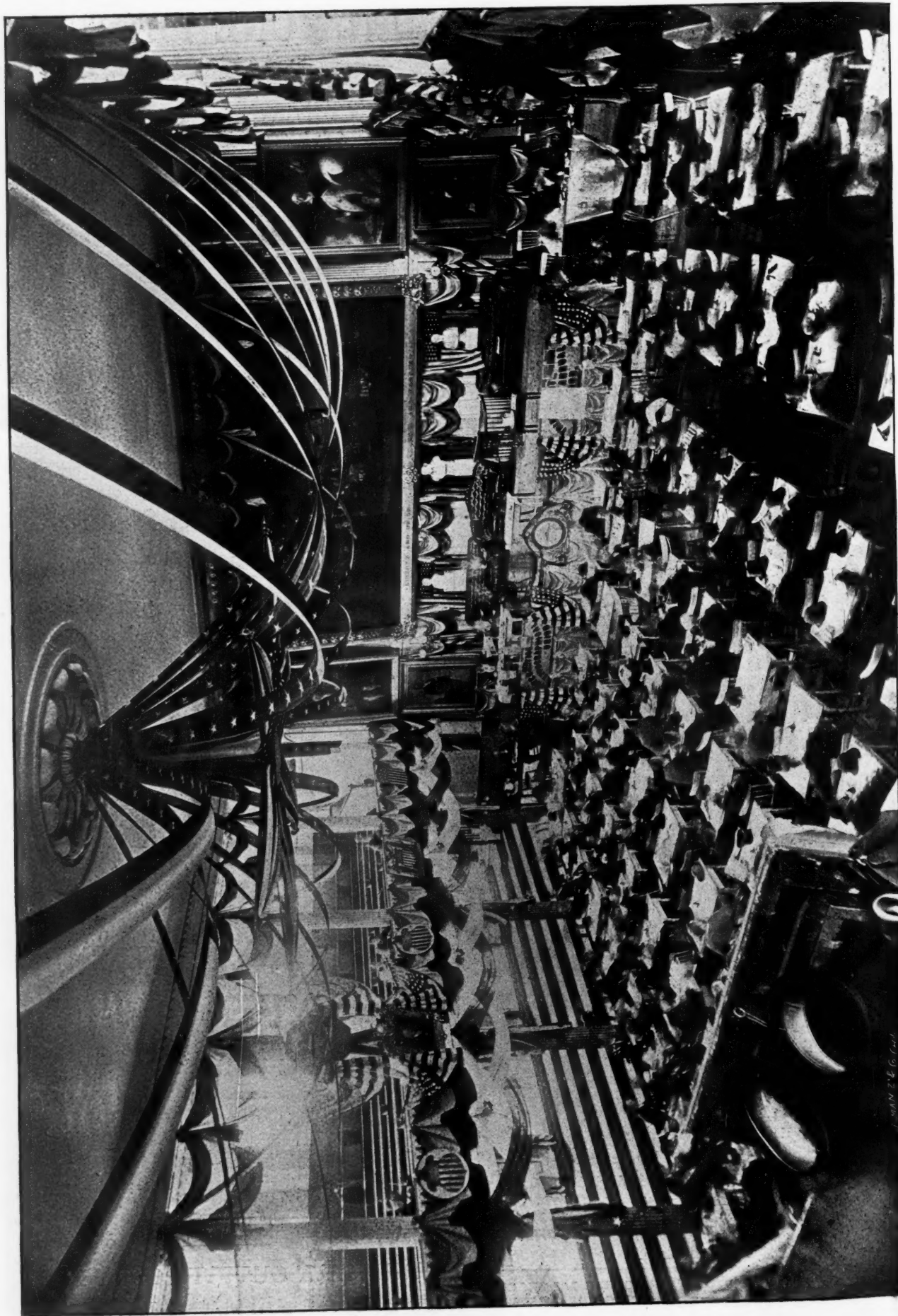
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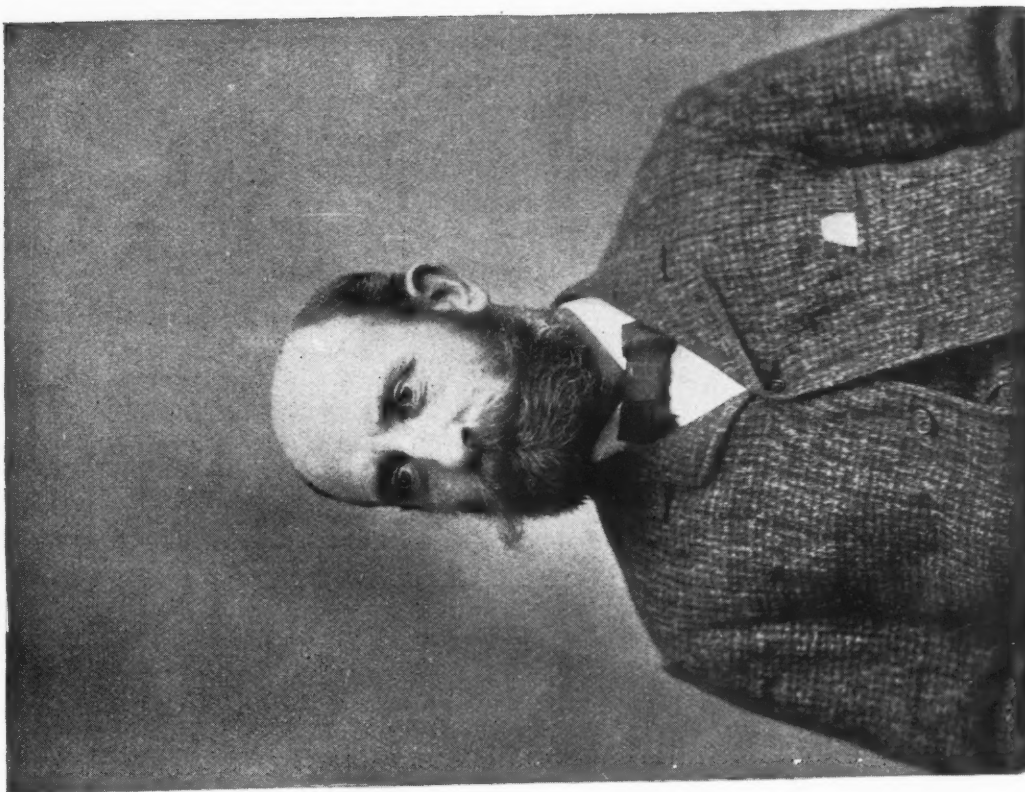
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Special Correspondence of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTERS' EXCURSION TO BOSTON.

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, June 2, a pleasure-seeking and fun-loving party, comprising several delegates from the West on their way to the Boston convention, a number of ladies and gentlemen of Chicago (including two representatives of THE INLAND PRINTER), boarded the limited express train of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Chicago for a trip over that picturesque route, with the intention of stopping at Washington en route to avail themselves of the hospitalities of Columbia Union, No. 101, an invitation to which had been extended to all delegates and visiting printers for Thursday, June 4.

The trip to Washington was thoroughly enjoyed by every member of the party; and well it might be. The eastern half of the continent presents no finer scenery or more picturesque views than are beheld on this route. The natural gas region was reached in the early evening, and proved quite a novelty to the party. It was certainly a strange experience to those who were visiting the place for the first time, the blazing lights from the numerous burning gas wells resembling some weird and fantastic spectacular display as the train whizzed by. The scenery became more beautiful as the journey progressed, until the mountain regions of West Virginia and Maryland were reached, the effects here produced serving as a grand culmination to a thoroughly enjoyable and constantly changing panorama of nature's handiwork. It would certainly be a dull person whose sense of the beautiful would remain unstirred by the rapidly changing scenes which follow each other with such regularity in the Cheat River country, or among the heavily-wooded mountains, the valleys and ravines from which the headwaters of the beautiful Potomac find their source, the interest continuing without abatement until historic Harper's Ferry is passed.

The party reached Washington in due time, and was taken in hand by a reception committee composed of George A. Tracy, John L. Kennedy, C. C. Casterline, T. M. King, H. E. Springer and J. L. McKelvey. These gentlemen, assisted by Albert E. Ingalls, William Briggs, W. F. Dunn, E. M. Kerrott, William Ramsey and many other members of the craft in the capital city, gave the visitors (who were by this time arriving in large numbers from various parts of the country) a sample of Washington hospitality as extensive as it was cordial, and altogether of a nature that will not readily be effaced from the memory of those who were fortunate enough to be participants of it.

The day of arrival was occupied in visiting the various places of interest in this city. The spacious and well-kept avenues and squares, the numerous statues and monuments, the public parks and grounds, the magnificent government buildings, the towering Washington monument and the imposing capitol building, were among the places visited. These, with numberless minor objects of interest to be seen, will go far to make a first visit to the city of Washington a memorable event in the life of any appreciative citizen of the great Republic.

On the morning of the following day (Thursday) the entire party of visitors, augmented by the addition of several ladies and gentlemen from the government printing office, and all under escort of a committee from the local union, enjoyed a very pleasant excursion down the Potomac river to Mount Vernon, the Mecca of American patriotism. Here every attention was shown the visitors, who were courteously guided through the rooms of what was once the residence, and the death place, of the immortal father of our country. Every object of interest was fully and minutely explained. The tomb of Washington was silently and reverently viewed by the visitors, who also enjoyed the rare privilege of being photographed in a group on the lawn fronting the residence. On the return trip clam chowder and luncheon were served, and needless to say, heartily enjoyed by all.

On their arrival in Washington many of the party took occasion to visit the government printing office, where, by the courtesy of Public Printer Palmer, who was introduced to each individual member of the party, they were shown through the various

departments of that vast establishment by William Briggs and J. L. Kennedy, and where many old friends from different parts of the country were met by THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent.

But Washington hospitality was not yet exhausted, a circumstance that was quickly made apparent. In fact, the prevailing idea which appeared to govern the actions of the local craftsmen was a desire to make the most of every hour in which the visitors remained in their magnificent city. Invitations were promptly issued to each of the visitors for a banquet to be given at a well-known caterer's on the same evening, and it is safe to say that it would require a roll-call to discover the fact that there were any absentees. After full justice had been done the good things set forth—and it must be admitted that western appetites were mainly responsible for the extraordinary rapidity with which the various dishes disappeared—Mr. J. L. Kennedy, the popular president of Columbia Union, in a neat speech welcomed the visitors to Washington, and expressed the hope that the coming convention, in its enactments, would meet the expectations of the printers of the country at large. M. J. Carroll, of THE INLAND PRINTER, responded on behalf of the guests, and was followed by Messrs. Jullien, Thomas, Marston and McKelvey, of Washington; Williams, Chicago; Grubbs, Indianapolis; Halsey, Portland (Ore.); Hickey, San Francisco; Freeman, Birmingham; Wines, St. Louis; Dewey, Detroit; and Friedlander, Memphis, in songs, speeches and recitations. At midnight the party dispersed, after voting a resolution of thanks to the members of Columbia Typographical Union.

The party left Washington next morning with many regrets that they could not prolong their stay, and arrived in New York after a five hours' ride over the famous Royal Blue Line of the Baltimore & Ohio road, where they were transferred to the steamer Puritan, the newest and handsomest of the well-known Fall River line of steamboats. After a most delightful night's journey over the Sound and Narragansett Bay, they arrived at Fall River early next morning, when a two hours' ride over the Old Colony railroad landed them safely at the point of destination, the City of Boston, in time for dinner.

The Quincy House was announced as the headquarters of the delegates during their stay in Boston, and the immediate vicinity of that popular hotel presented as animated a scene during the week following the arrival of the delegates as though a national political convention was being held in the city. The majority of the visitors arrived on Saturday, June 6, and on the evening of that day attended an informal reception tendered them by Boston Union, No. 13. The energetic and popular president of the union, Mr. Augustine McCraith, in company with the reception committee, of which Mr. George Stephens was chairman (and it is difficult to conceive how a better selection could have been made), took immediate charge of the excursionists upon their arrival, and in the evening conducted them to the assembly rooms of the local union, where was inaugurated a series of entertainments and excursions as liberal and extensive in its character and execution as ever accompanied a convention of the International Union. President McCraith welcomed the visitors to Boston in so hearty a manner as to leave no doubt as to the genuineness of the hospitality of the printers of the Hub, after which refreshments of various kinds were served, the reception ending with short addresses by Chairman Stephens and a number of prominent printers from all sections of the country.

On Sunday morning the entire delegation were invited to participate in an excursion to the ancient and historic town of Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers, an excursion which proved to be one of the most enjoyable and unique entertainments of the entire series. A special train had been chartered for the occasion, which left the Old Colony depot at 11 o'clock in the morning, and by way of the shore line, proceeded to the landing place of the Pilgrims. The train contained about three hundred delegates, visitors and members of the Boston union, several of whom were accompanied by their wives.

When the train came to a halt at the place of destination, there was a delegation representing the *Mirror* newspaper of the town,

THE INLAND PRINTER.



RECEPTION COMMITTEE BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 1891.

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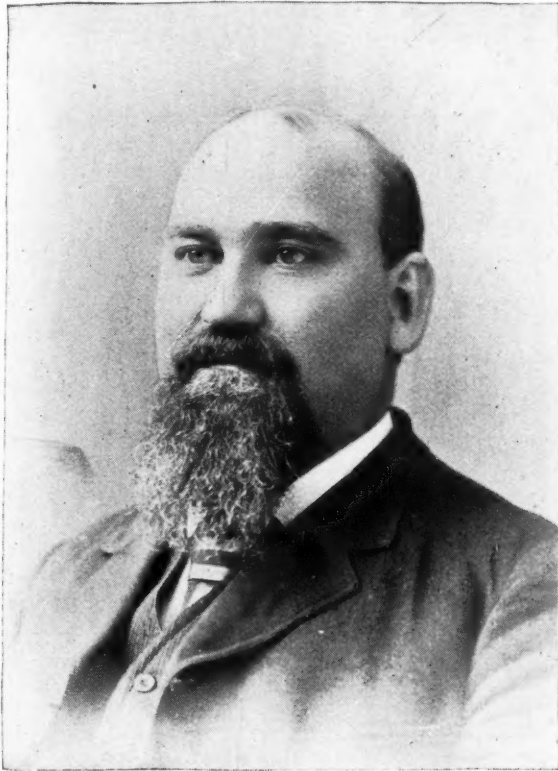
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and another representing the Plymouth association, standing on the platform ready to extend the courtesies of the settlement to the visitors. Crimson satin badges, with a fac simile of Plymouth



GEORGE H. STEPHENS,

Chairman Reception Committee Boston Typographical Union, No. 13.

Rock at the upper end, were presented to everyone on the train. A procession was formed, which marched to the National Memorial Monument, a grand and imposing work of art, the figures of heroic proportions, the whole reaching an altitude of 81 feet. When the crest of the barren sand heap, on which the monument is erected, was reached, Mr. William T. Davis, vice-president of the Selectmen of Plymouth, took up a position in the shadow of the Goddess of Morality, and gave a brief history of the movement which led to the erection of the monument, prefacing his remarks with a hearty welcome to all present to the town of Plymouth. A brief address of welcome was also delivered by Mr. P. M. Stoddard, one of the directors of the Pilgrim Society. A very elaborate dinner was served the party at Odd Fellows' Hall, followed by brief addresses by President McCraith, of the Boston union, E. F. Welling, vice-president, Hugh O'Halloran, ex-president, Charles G. Wilkins, a member of the reception committee, and August Donath, of Washington. After dinner the delegates were escorted to Pilgrim Hall, which had been thrown open for their inspection. Here a half-hour was spent in looking at the relics of the Mayflower and other curiosities, together with the really magnificent paintings which adorn the hall. The next point of interest visited was the granite-canopied Pilgrim Rock, on which our forefathers stepped, or were supposed to have stepped, when they made their landing from the Mayflower, after which the excursionists made their way to the train for the return trip to Boston.

The day was a thoroughly enjoyable one to those present, and gave the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. It can safely be said that the old puritan town seldom experiences such an invasion of its sacred precincts on a Sunday. Shade of Miles Standish! how did your righteous memory ever tolerate such a worldly, sight-seeing throng on a Sabbath day? Surely the world must have undergone many changes in the last two hundred years, to make such an event possible. On their return to Boston the delegates had but scant time to shake the dust from their clothes and take supper, when the reception committee announced themselves

in readiness to conduct them to the Park theater, where a grand concert had been arranged for their edification. The theater was filled by the visitors, the members of Boston union and their friends. The performance proved an appropriate climax to a day filled to overflowing with variety, instruction, and rational enjoyment.

The convention was called to order under the most auspicious circumstances at Faneuil Hall, on Monday, June 8, at 10 A.M. Shortly thereafter an invitation was received and accepted for a complimentary reception and excursion tendered by the ex-delegates of Boston and vicinity, which proved a great success. This was essentially a veteran's day, and was taken advantage of by all the ex-delegates who were attending the convention or resident in Boston or its immediate vicinity, to extend or receive congratulations. The party, to the number of about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, boarded the steamer New York at 2 o'clock, and steamed down the harbor. Many old timers were noticeable on this occasion, prominent among whom THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent was proud to meet such men as Harvey Ellis, E. M. Kerrott, Columbus Hall and August Donath, of Washington; M. R. H. Witter and A. G. Wines, of St. Louis; William A. Aimison, of Nashville; William J. Hammond and H. H. Cowles, New Orleans; John D. Vaughan, Denver; Frank Pelton, J. R. Jessup and James A. Peck, Chicago; James J. Dailey and Leon Farroe, Philadelphia, and William J. Quinn, James Pym, W. H. Harding and H. T. Elder, of Boston.

All present were provided with boutonnieres through the kindness of Boston florists, and songs, speeches and recitations, under the guidance of James Pym, master of ceremonies, enlivened the trip. The day was perfect, and many expressions of pleasure were heard from those on board. The clam chowder and other Boston delicacies, served in great profusion, no doubt went far toward completing the satisfaction of the excursionists, the party return-



CHARLES H. BRADLEE,

Secretary Reception Committee Boston Typographical Union, No. 13.

ing to Boston immensely pleased with their day's outing on Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay.

Tuesday afternoon was set apart by the Boston reception committee for an excursion and clambake at Nantasket Beach. The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock, when a procession was formed

outside the hall, and, headed by a band of music, proceeded to Rowe's wharf, where the steamer Governor Andrew lay waiting for the party. At 12:30 the lines were cast off, and the boat steamed swiftly down the harbor on the pleasant trip to cooler shores and fresher air. The party arrived at the point of destination without further incident, and proceeded at once to take full possession of the place. A stroll along the beach by some, a ride by many over the famous Jerusalem road, the pleasures of a genuine salt-sea bath by others, and a general good time by all, occupied the time until 2:30 o'clock, at which hour the party were escorted to the great Rockland café, where plates had been laid for three hundred people.

After a sumptuous repast of clams, supplemented by all the deep-sea delicacies known to this famous resort, President McCraith, in a brief address, thanked the visitors for so liberally responding to the invitation of the Boston union. M. J. Carroll, of Chicago, was called upon to respond upon behalf of the visitors, after which the members of the party proceeded to station themselves on the steps and the broad veranda of the Hotel Nantasket, where they were photographed in a group. At five o'clock the return trip was begun, the party reaching their hotels in time to allow the delegates to engage in an evening session of the convention, and all well pleased with what was to many of them their first experience of a genuine New England clambake.

In all the long list of entertainments, excursions and hospitalities heaped upon the visitors, by the printers and citizens of Boston, none were more fully enjoyed than the excursion to Deer Island and the city institutions, which was set for the hour of 1:15 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at which time the party proceeded to Battery wharf, where they were met by Mr. Thomas Devlin, of the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, President Barry of the Common Council and other city officials, and escorted on board the James Putnam Bradlee as guests of the City of Boston. The visitors were first taken to Deer Island, and given an opportunity to minutely inspect the institutions at that place, after which they were escorted to the chapel, where the boys of this reformatory institution entertained them with songs and military exercises, and little speeches were made by Commissioner Devlin and President Barry. President McCraith and August Donath responded in behalf of the guests, when they were escorted to the banquet hall, and invited to partake of a substantial collation. The return to the city was made in time to admit of the delegates taking part in another night session of the convention.

The courtesies of the people of Boston had up to this time been showered upon their guests so thick and fast, that it began to dawn upon the minds of many of the latter that it was about time to make some recognition of the fact. The ex-delegates set the ball rolling, when they met in Parlor G of the Quincy House, on Thursday, at noon, with M. R. H. Witter, of St. Louis, in the chair. M. J. Carroll, of THE INLAND PRINTER, was called upon, who, in a few words of thanks for the many acts of kindness and courtesy shown them, presented Mr. James Pym, Chairman of the Ex-Delegates Association of Boston, with a handsome gold-headed cane, the gift of the visiting ex-delegates. Mr. Pym was visibly affected by this unexpected turn of affairs, but modestly endeavored to return his thanks for the part he played, as well as for the association he represented.

In this connection, and with a view to dispose of this feature of the Boston trip as briefly as possible, it may be mentioned that testimonials of a similar nature were presented to Augustine McCraith, president of the local union, and George Stephens, Chairman of the Reception Committee, during a suspension of business in the convention on Friday afternoon. The former presentation was made by delegate Kidd, of Chicago, and the other by delegate Otis, of Washington. The final presentation was made to the retiring President of the International Union, E. T. Plank, on Saturday afternoon, in the convention hall, and consisted of an elegant gold watch, which was handed the gentleman with a few well-chosen remarks by delegate A. G. Davis, of Boston.

A very graceful compliment was paid the International Union in the sending to that body of an invitation to visit the Haverhill

Paper Company at Haverhill, and the Green Manufacturing Company, Berlin Falls, New Hampshire, for Thursday afternoon. As the convention was in session on that day, but a limited number were able to avail themselves of the courtesies extended. A special train containing the party left Boston at 12 o'clock, and reached Haverhill about an hour later, where they were escorted through the works by J. H. C. Hussey and Isaac B. Hasford, and shown the different processes employed in the manufacture of paper. After every attention had been paid the wants of the inner man, the visitors returned to Boston in the evening, well pleased with their afternoon's journey.

It has always been customary to wind up the festivities attending a convention of the International Union with a grand banquet, and this year no exception was made to the rule. For this occasion the American House had been selected as the proper place, and, spacious though its dining rooms are, they were filled to overflowing on Thursday evening when the guests sat down to supper.

The honorary guests included Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, J. H. O'Neil, Harry A. McGlenen, ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien, Alderman Keenen, representing the mayor, Aldermen Leary and G. E. McNeill. Speech-making followed the repast, including one of the happiest efforts of which Congressman Cummings was capable, the party dispersing at a late hour.

Friday and Saturday were devoted strictly to business by the convention, which adjourned at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the latter day, after which the visitors began departing for home, about 150 of them going by way of New York to partake of an excursion and clambake at Coney Island, an invitation for which had been extended the convention by the union of that city.

It would be difficult to express in words the gratitude of the delegates and visitors for the royal treatment they received while in Boston. The Reception Committee, of which George Stephens was chairman, and the officers of Boston union, particularly President McCraith, are entitled to high praise for the untiring, courteous manner in which they at all times ministered to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. In this connection we must not neglect to mention the fact that ex-delegates James Pym, J. H. O'Donnell, W. J. Quinn, H. T. Elder, H. O'Halloran, J. W. Douglas and W. J. C. Harding, together with delegate A. G. Davis, deserve equal credit with any persons mentioned for making the series of entertainments attending the convention of 1891 an event that will scarcely ever be forgotten by any who were fortunate enough to be in attendance.

The Boston *Globe*, *News* and *Herald*, besides furnishing valuable reports of each day's proceedings of the International Typographical Union, ordered copies of each issue free to the delegates during convention week, a courtesy that was fully appreciated and favorably commented on.

A description of the reception in New York City, with a review of the incidents attending the excursion to Coney Island, are necessarily reserved for the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

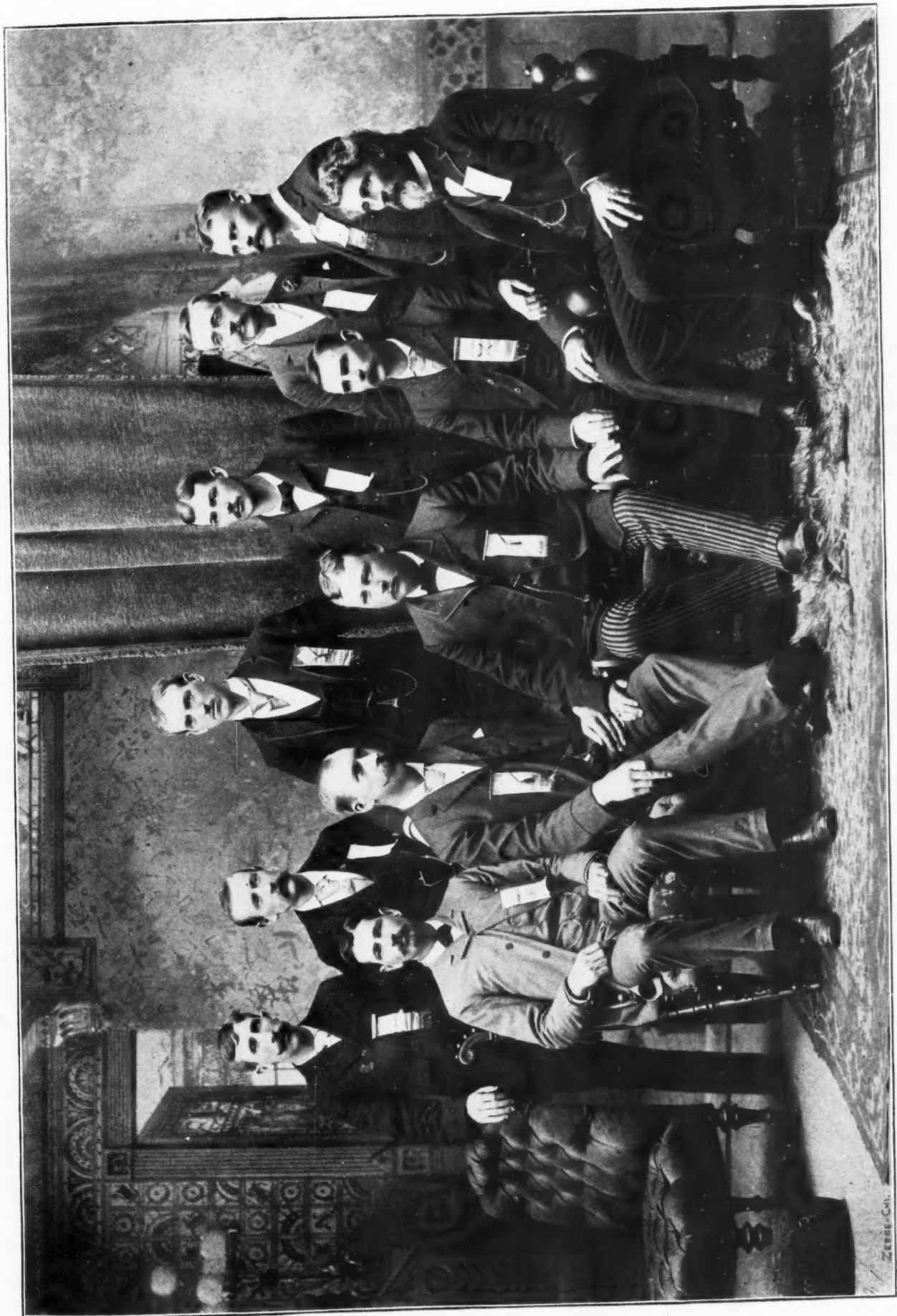
NO PAPERS IN THE FUTURE LIFE.

Our Australian correspondent says that recently some scandal was going the rounds of Melbourne, concerning the management of the Salvation Army Prison Gate Brigade. Two of the great journals were very severe in their comments upon the affair, and in retaliation an Army poet holds them up thus in a verse of one of the popular hymns:

Over there, over there,
Over there, over there—
There will be no daily papers over there;
The devil cannot rage
Through the *Argus* and the *Age*—
There will be no daily papers over there.

A CONVIVIAL Buffalo printer, while asleep, fell out of a chamber window and would have been killed had he not fallen squarely upon two reporters. They were knocked down and badly shaken, but got an item for their papers by the means.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



PRESSMEN DELEGATES, INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 1891.

ZERRER-CH.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.

But when you get through experimenting, come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS,

60 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

WHETHER the printing blocks be electrotypes, stereotypes, or engravings made by any of the numerous modern processes, we can furnish every machine, tool and supply used to make them. We will gladly give any desired information regarding their production. Our "Few Words" circulars on any of these subjects mailed free of charge. A photo-engraver's measuring scale mailed in a pasteboard tube on receipt of five cents.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,

303-305 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

A detailed account of the proceedings has been rendered unnecessary, as they will be bound and forwarded to subordinate unions by Secretary-Treasurer McClevey in a few days. The following synopsis is therefore offered: The convention was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, commencing June 8, 1891, and prior to the regular proceedings Mr. George Stephens, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of Boston Typographical Union, introduced the Rev. Father Bodfish, who invoked the divine blessing upon the delegates and visitors assembled.

Governor Russell being then introduced, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stephens then introduced Alderman Stacey, who, in the absence of Mayor Matthews, welcomed the delegates and visitors on behalf of the city of Boston, extending, on behalf of the City Council, the freedom of the city.

Mr. Augustine McCraith, president of Boston Typographical Union, was then introduced, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of Typographical Union No. 13 and the allied crafts.

President Plank responded briefly on behalf of the delegates, after which communications of greeting and good wishes were read from Fort Wayne Typographical Union, the Boston Press Club, and Mr. G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

The reports of officers were submitted, and, on motion of Mr. Prescott (Toronto), were referred to committees without reading.

Resolutions were adopted revoking the charter of the Town of Lake union and merging its membership into the Chicago union, as that town was wholly within the precincts of the city of Chicago.

A resolution providing for an exhibit at the World's Fair was laid upon the table.

A resolution urging the government to assume control of the telegraph system of the country was defeated.

Resolutions were adopted making it the duty of compositors, stereotypers or pressmen to unionize any department of the office in which they are employed which may be run by non-union men.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to confer with the officers of the German-American Typographia relative to amalgamating with the International Typographical Union on an equitable basis.

The following resolution was adopted:

That subordinate unions are recommended to annually present their scale of prices for the employers to sign, which scale, when signed, shall be binding on both parties during the year.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the passage of a bill introduced at the last session of congress making it compulsory upon the officers of the government to enforce the eight-hour law passed in 1888.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Federal Department of Labor be requested to gather industrial statistics concerning the printing business, and that such department institute and conduct an inquiry to that end.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing for the payment of the sum of \$50 for the funeral expenses of deceased members from the funds of the International Union.

The following was adopted to be embodied in general laws—

No person shall be eligible to hold office in the International Union unless he or she be an active member of a subordinate union.

Considerable time and discussion was devoted to an amendment of the general laws regulating the discharging and hiring of help, a measure that was generally designated as the priority law. This measure was finally defeated by a very decisive vote.

In regard to the Childs-Drexel Home for union printers it was decided that the dedication of the home take place on the next birthday of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; that a monthly contribution of ten cents per member be levied for the support of the institution; and that hereafter none but practical printers actively engaged at the business be eligible for election to the Board of Trustees. In the interest of economy it was decided to reduce the number of the board to seven members, and in accordance with this resolution it was voted not to elect successors

to the members whose term of office expires this year—Messrs. Cummings, Parr and Lambert.

The following resolutions were adopted in relation to the reduction of the hours of labor:

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorse a movement regulating the hours of labor in the book and job branch of the printing trade to be not more than nine hours per day, except Saturdays, when not more than eight hours shall constitute a day's work, throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and refer the matter to subordinate unions for ratification, the same to go into effect October 1, 1891.

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer submit the above proposition in a printed form to the subordinate unions to be voted upon by them at their July meeting, the subordinate unions to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of their action, who shall report the result of said action to the executive council, August 15.

Resolved, That in the event of such action being favorable to said reduction, the executive council be empowered to immediately confer with the American Federation of Labor urging their coöperation.

Resolved, That if such action is not favorably considered by the American Federation of Labor, the executive council be empowered to act independently, and take immediate steps to have the law go into effect October 1, 1891.

A penalty of a \$5 fine was enacted, to be assessed against any member violating the six-day law in newspaper offices.

The following is the report of the committee relative to the pressmen who have seceded from the International Union, and which was adopted:

Your committee would recommend that it be enjoined upon typographical unions everywhere to use every possible effort to unionize pressrooms.

Your committee would also recommend that the interchange of cards between the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union be not permitted.

After considering a lengthy report of the committee on the relations of the seceding pressmen with those who had remained in the International Union, the appointment of a committee to visit the convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union at Detroit, the adoption of the report of the Committee on Thanks, and the disposition of a multitude of matters of minor importance, the convention finally adjourned at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to meet in Philadelphia in 1892.

OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 1891.

President, W. B. Prescott, Toronto, Ontario.

Vice-President, James McKenna, New York City, New York.

Second Vice-President, John Von Buettner, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Third Vice-President, P. J. Weldon, Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary-treasurer, W. S. McClevey, Chicago, Illinois.

Organizers.—First District, Edmund Beardsley, Brooklyn, New York; Second District, J. F. Klunk, Kansas City; Third District, Samuel R. Freeman, Birmingham, Alabama; Fourth District, Victor B. Williams, Chicago, Illinois; Fifth District, J. W. Patterson, Ottawa, Ontario; Sixth District, John R. Winders, San Francisco, California; Seventh District, Charles Abernethy, Ogden, Utah.

Delegates American Federation of Labor.—O. A. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; W. C. Boyer, Omaha, Nebraska; W. E. Shields, Washington, D. C.; Frank A. Kidd, Chicago, Illinois.

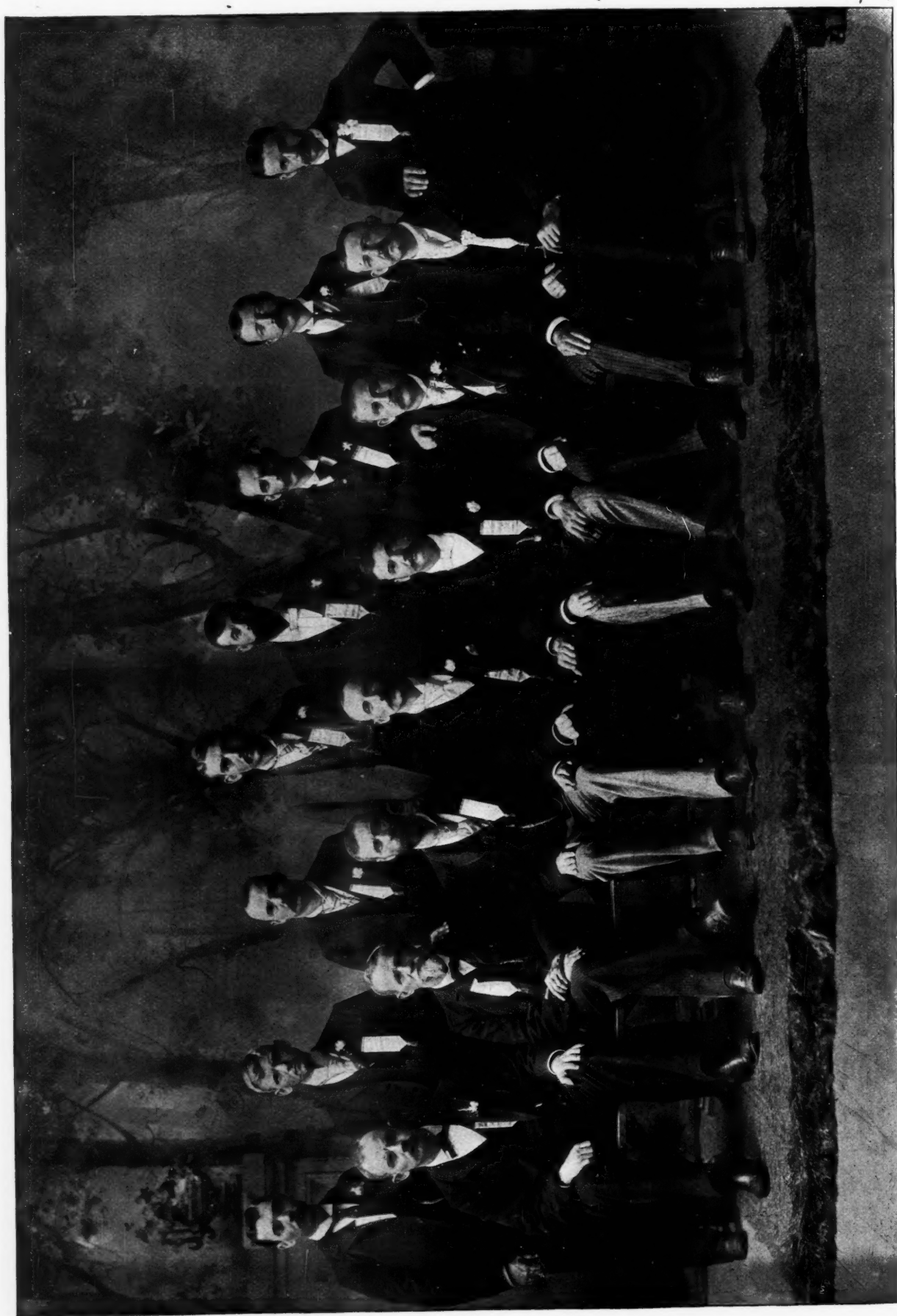
William B. Prescott, the president of the International Typographical Union is said to be the youngest man who ever occupied the position, being born in 1864, at Thornhill, in the vicinity of Toronto, Ontario. He was apprenticed at the early age of thirteen years, and in February, 1883, joined Toronto union, of which he has been the presiding officer for three successive terms, besides occupying many important positions in union affairs and labor reform movements. Among the many congratulatory telegrams sent to Mr. Prescott was the following from the mayor of Toronto, Mr. Edward F. Clarke, himself a graduate of the stick and rule:

TORONTO, ONT., June 12, 1891.

To W. B. Prescott, President-elect, International Typographical Union, Boston:

Accept my cordial congratulations upon your election. May the craft abundantly prosper under your administration, and complete your triumph by bringing the International to the Queen City next year.

E. F. CLARKE, Mayor.



DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 1891.

From our Special Correspondent.

AT THE DETROIT INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION CONVENTION.

A hospitable welcome was extended to the delegates and visitors to the International Printing Pressmen's Union convention at Detroit, on Monday, June 15, and in the evening an informal reception was held at 8 o'clock, in the parlors of Gies's hotel, where a pleasant and fraternal time was passed.

Tuesday was devoted to convention business, as described elsewhere in our columns, and on Wednesday delegates and visitors were treated to a carriage ride through the principal avenues of the city, a diversion being made to accept of the courtesy of the management of the Michigan Stove Company, whose works, by the way, are the largest in the world. This large plant includes sixteen acres of handsome and substantial brick structures, covering six acres of ground. The main building is five stories in height with mansard roof, 80 feet wide and 1,250 feet deep, with an east wing fronting 500 feet on Jefferson avenue. Between 1,400 and 1,500 men find employment there, and the pay roll amounts to over \$40,000 monthly. The officers of this company are Jeremiah Dwyer, president; George H. Barbour, vice-president and manager; M. B. Mills, treasurer, and C. A. Ducharme, secretary. The visitors were conducted through the establishment by Mr. Thomas Garin, the superintendent, and members of the office staff, the explanations of the various processes which go to make the completed stove being both interesting and instructive, and strongly impressing on the auditors the merits of "The World's Best," the Garland stoves and ranges.

On nearing the exit, a most comforting scene opened upon the thirsty throng which emerged from the heated molding rooms, for here was arrayed a refection of eatables and drinkables, admirably served and admirably appreciated, and after justice had been done this hospitality, congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. "Joe" Labadie, T. J. Hawkins and others, in which the thanks of the departing guests were gracefully expressed, to which the assembled entertainers returned their acknowledgments. Souvenirs of the occasion were presented to the guests as they took their departure.

Upon reëntering the carriages the visitors were driven across the bridge, and around the beautiful Belle Isle, where preparations are being made in the way of appropriate floral display for the approaching Grand Army Reunion. The rain, which began to fall heavily, by no means dampened the spirits of the party, and the occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment, the beautiful river and scenery calling forth many expressions of pleasure. The drive terminated at the Casino, where the party regaled themselves, and many a jest, speech and reminiscence passed the time away until the arrival of the boat, when the party departed, well pleased with their outing.

Thursday was entirely devoted to convention business, and on Friday afternoon the festivities were concluded by a river and lake excursion to the Flats, where a fish supper was indulged in, at the Star Island House, the return being made at 10 o'clock P.M., thus terminating a pleasant and a fraternal week, which will live long in the memory of the participants in the hospitality of Detroit Union No. 2.

The labors of the committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. George D. Cline, N. W. Healy, G. A. Ray, Silas Risher and Thomas Reardon, to make the stay of the visitors a pleasant and agreeable one was admirably successful, and reflects credit upon them.

The handsome souvenir issued by Detroit Union No. 2 was in charge of George D. Cline, and as it was turned out from the office of Messrs. Raynor & Taylor, it is sufficient to say that it is a work of art.

The souvenir programme, the work of Messrs. Clarke & Reardon, of Detroit, is a creditable job appreciated by the connoisseurs for whom it was designed.

Among the many pleasant acquaintances formed, your correspondent has pleasure in naming President Charles W. Miller,

Secretary-treasurer T. J. Hawkins, Messrs. P. J. Dobbs, Emil Siebecker, Edward J. Inloes, George Cline, N. W. Healey, James E. Hardy, John Love, John Ford, Al. Longenecker (eastern agent for Charles Eneu Johnson & Co.), "Bob" Pollock (superintendent of the Buffalo Ink Works), Joe Doyle (agent for Queen City Printing Ink Company) and R. F. Sullivan of the H. O. Shepard Company, Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.

The third annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union was formally opened in Detroit, Michigan, on Tuesday, June 17, 1891. The address of welcome was made by Mr. N. W. Healey and the convention came to order with President Miller in the chair and T. J. Hawkins at his post as secretary. The time was mostly taken up in receiving credentials and the appointment of committees, with other preliminary arrangements. A categorical account of each day's proceedings may be dispensed with and a brief statement of the principal subjects legislated upon offered instead, as being more comprehensive.

The apprentice question has been advanced a stage so that it is now the law of the International Printing Pressmen's Union requiring the employment of four pressmen to entitle an employer to employ one apprentice. It had been proposed to establish a sick and death benefit, but the project was met with such opposition that it was referred to the next convention.

A grievance that pressmen have felt for a long time in various parts of the country is the assumption of foremen of composing rooms to dictate to pressmen employed in printing offices, notably so in the government printing office in Washington. In connection with this resolutions were adopted reciting that the convention deemed it for the best interests of the craft generally that a competent pressman should be in charge of each pressroom, Congress having by law established the office of foreman of printing as well as that of binding and defined their duties, the convention urges that congress shall by law create the office of foreman of pressroom in the government printing office and define his duties, and recommends to subordinate unions that they appoint committees to wait on their respective senators and congressmen and urge upon them the necessity of following out the course of action outlined. A committee will also draft a fair presentation of the reasons why such action should be taken by congress.

A step in line with the foregoing, but of more general application, was the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, It has been customary in different parts of the country for foremen of composing rooms to interfere in and assume control over pressrooms, to the manifest injury of the pressmen, who should act as foremen of such pressrooms, therefore be it

Resolved, That hereafter no one but a pressman shall be recognized as foreman of a pressroom throughout the jurisdiction of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

In reply to the request of the committee appointed at the late convention of the International Typographical Union to affiliate with them, the convention adopted a resolution inviting the pressmen's unions which still remain connected with the International Typographical Union to send delegates for a joint convention next year so as to arrange for a thorough consolidation of the craft.

The convention by resolution decided to create an international labor bureau for its members, so as to bring the unemployed pressman and the employer together. This bureau was placed under the control of the secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions making it the duty of subordinate pressmen's unions to organize the printers working in the newspaper pressrooms of the cities wherever they are not now organized; indorsing the blue label of the International Cigarmakers Union; also one separating the offices of secretary-treasurer and editor of the *American Pressman*, the official organ, and extending the term of the latter to three years, were adopted.

The convention completed its labors on Friday and adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in June, 1892, at St. Louis, Missouri.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; first vice-president, P. G. McCann, Ottawa, Ontario; second vice-president, J. Ford, Akron, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Hawkins, New York City, New York.

CHROMATIC ATTACHMENT FOR CYLINDER PRESSES.

Progress in printing has not alone been made in the manufacture of type, in new devices to aid in the composing room, in improved machinery for the pressroom and bindery of the ordinary printing office; it has gone farther, and, by the invention shown herewith made it possible to print a newspaper in three or more colors at one impression and on a fast perfecting press.

The accompanying cut shows a chromatic attachment for cylinder presses, especially those of the perfecting type, invented by Mr. J. C. Kellberg, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and used with considerable success by him in printing the *Telegram* of that city in three colors. In Fig. 1, the impression cylinder is designated by the letter A. Around this are the form cylinders B B, on which the color plates are fastened by any suitable device. There can be any number of form cylinders, necessarily one for every primary color wanted. Fig. 2 gives another view of the form cylinder. Lateral register is obtained by means of the screw F, attached to a stationary collar G. By turning this screw the form cylinder is moved either to the right or left as the case may demand. Fig. 3 represents the dial *g* fastened to gear D, and index finger *f* fastened to the center of shaft. C is the scale on the face of dial *g*, laid off so as to correspond with the inches and fractions of an inch on the circumference of the form. After pulling a proof of form a measure is taken of the amount out of register, with an ordinary foot rule. Then by placing the index finger at zero and loosening set-screws *d d* that bind the gear D fast to the shaft, the cylinder can be moved backward or forward the number of inches or fractions of an inch out of register (which is shown by the index), after which the set-screws are tightened and the register is perfect.

A plate for each form is made from original matrix, leaving such lines on each as are needed for the color intended, and the register after being adjusted as shown above cannot be otherwise than right. The arrangement of fountains to supply the different colors to the particular rollers covering each form is not shown in the cut, but can be readily understood. Samples of the papers printed with this device have been forwarded to *THE INLAND PRINTER*, and are indeed a novelty, and something out of the usual line of everyday newspaper work. Mr. Kellberg is to be congratulated on the success of his contrivance.

If all the Germans and German-Americans now in New York were to leave it in a body they would still be kept fresh in mind by reason of their remarkable use of our word "already." Just as we use the word "now," saying, "See here, now," or "Well, now, you know," so they lug in "already" by the head or the heels or the middle whenever and wherever they can fit it in. And the queerest thing about it is that native-born Americans who have much to do with the Germans catch the habit from them and end every sort of sentence with that word.—*New York Sun*.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Owing to press of matter the review of specimens received is unavoidably held over until the August issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the courtesy of the Souvenir Committee of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, Messrs. Charles W. Brown, Thomas H. Gilman and Edward P. Britt, *THE INLAND PRINTER* is indebted for the individual portraits in this issue, which appeared in the Souvenir. In this connection we may say that much credit is due Mr. Brown, the editor of the Souvenir, for the result attained, handicapped as the committee were in the necessarily hurried preparation of the work.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: George F. Barden, of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass.; William Reinecke, of the *Nord Iowa Herald*, Elkader, Iowa; Wilbur G. Smith, of the A. B. Morse Printing Company, St. Joseph, Mich.; C. P. Rice, Salt Lake City, Utah; Messrs. Curry and Burks, of the *Register*, Bement, Ill.; T. B. Jenkins, of the Stecher Lithographing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Bronson, president Cleveland-Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio; T. B. Brown, State Printing Office, Topeka, Kan.; W. N. Hall, of the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Company, Topeka, Kan.; H. Meyer, of Denver, Colo.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Missouri Press Association represents 625 newspapers, which reach 3,000,000 readers.

THE Massachusetts Press Association proposes to take a trip to Canada and up the Saguenay for its summer excursion. The members will leave Boston on July 6 and return on July 10.

THERE are now, in working order, ten ocean electric cables from America to Europe. One cable reaches each important island of the Antilles and the Caribbean sea, and to the coast of Brazil. Another cable connects with several other South America points, and the whole coast of South America is girdled by telegraphic lines reaching ocean cable stations.

WHILE inviting attention to the eighth semi-annual meeting of the Military Tract Press Association, to be held at Canton, Illinois, July 9 and 10, 1891, the cordial invitation of President Tom H. B. Camp and Secretary J. W. Strong contains the following: "You are cordially invited to attend this meeting and become a member of the association. We know that you can do us good and feel that perhaps you can learn something to your advantage from us. * * * Canton is a town that has been largely built by printer's ink, her manufacturers and merchants ranking among the heaviest advertisers in the state, and it will well repay you to attend this meeting if you derive no further benefit than a personal inspection of her leading factories and business houses, and consequent ability to refer your business men to Canton as an example of the judicious use of printer's ink."

We have received the following respecting the National Editorial Convention, to be held in St. Paul, July 14 to 17, the programme for which we are compelled to omit from overplus of matter:

To Editor of *THE INLAND PRINTER*:

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 19, 1891.

The ensuing meeting of the National Editorial Association at St. Paul will probably be attended by representative newspaper men from every state and territory. It will be the largest assemblage of journalists ever held upon this continent. In the preparation of the programme the effort has been made to comprehend such themes and select such editors to discuss them as will insure a meeting of great practical interest. The benefits to be derived by the interchange of sentiments and intermingling of newspaper men from every section of the Union will be most decided, not only professionally, but socially and in every way. Among the features of interest will be an exhibition of typesetting machines, the first ever made. Several machines will be exhibited and it will be an exceptional opportunity for their examination. Editors and publishers everywhere may be assured that the meeting will be thoroughly practical in character, and all members of the profession are cordially invited to be present.

E. W. STEPHENS, President.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BALAAM AND HIS MASTER, AND OTHER SKETCHES AND STORIES. By Joel Chandler Harris. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. 16mo. \$1.25.

These stories, chiefly based upon the troublous times during and after the civil war in America, are chiefly remarkable for showing the best points of the negro character, the instances of fidelity, self-sacrifice and delicacy of feeling finding a strong background in the uncouth dialect, so admirably rendered. No one can read these sketches unmoved, for the touches of humor are as bright and suggestive as the pathos is true and natural.

SWEET AND TWENTY. By Mary Farley Sanborn. No. 10—Good Company Series. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Massachusetts.

Novels ordinary are plentiful enough, but novels written to entertain, without the introduction of cunning veins of specious argumentation, are not particularly abundant. The world loves a good story, even though it has a tinge of ultraism about it, or a strain of politics or religion. But "Sweet and Twenty" has to do only with the *affaires du cœur*, and wins favor by its inherent naturalness, the unconscious *naïveté* of its principal characters who cluster about Père Hasset, and give inspiration to its society. The book is charmingly written to engage an idle hour.

FOURTEEN TO ONE. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. 16mo. \$1.25.

The delightful stories of this popular author have the merit in common with many of the best works of fiction, that they linger in the memory with a pleasant savor. The reader's feelings are swayed in sympathy with the spirit of the sketches, their sweetness and simplicity of style, and power of description finding a parallel in their broad humanity. "Fourteen to One" is the initial story which gives the title to the book, the others being as follows: "The Bell of Saint Basil's," "Shut In," "Jack the Fisherman," "The Madonna of the Tubs," "A Brave Deed," "The Sacrifice of Antigone," "Sweet Home," "Too Late," "The Reverend Malachi Matthew," "His Relict," "Mary Elizabeth," "Annie Laurie," and "The Law and the Gospel," forming a volume most appropriate to the season.

WORDSWORTH FOR THE YOUNG. Selections, with an Introduction for Parents and Teachers, by Cynthia Morgan St. John. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

It is so long since a really desirable collection of the poems adapted to youth of the gifted Wordsworth has been published, that it is a genuine pleasure to look through the pages of this handsome volume. Its mission is praiseworthy to the highest extent—bringing before the child-mind the beautiful in nature, clothed in the language of nature—the rhythm of song and poetry. It cannot be gainsaid that the first imprints made upon the unfolding intellect are ineffaceable, and exercise an unending influence upon its after development and expansion. Early impressions are lasting impressions, hence the value of truth in the beginning as a guide and teacher, rather than the meaningless—oftentimes hideous—whimsicalities of the nursery. The introduction by Mrs. St. John greatly enhances the worth of the book, which is neatly printed, well bound, and finely illustrated.

THE first number of the *Pantobiblion* comes to us from St. Petersburg, Russia. In the preface the publishers explain that the object of the work is to help the literary men concerned with the applied sciences generally, and particularly those devoted to any technical studies of any specialty. A review of the work will appear in our columns at a later date. It is published monthly, at Fontanka, 64, St. Petersburg. Editor, A. Kersha, C. E. United States Agency, D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"A CHAPTER ON LACROSSE," by J. L. Moses, Jr., in *Outing* for July, tells the story of the progress of the game in this country, together with records of the important matches, etc. A fine full-page illustration shows the Staten Island team, champions of the United States. To A. G. Spalding, on his retirement from the professional baseball world, Editor-in-Chief Worman pays a graceful tribute, which, with the short sketch in which it is embodied, will prove deeply interesting to devotees of the game.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CHICAGO.

S. G. Dunlop, who formerly solicited subscriptions for, and sold copies of THE INLAND PRINTER, is no longer connected with this publication in any way. All readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who have paid for subscriptions and have failed to receive the paper, will please communicate with the company. Send in agent's receipts, and in return we will mail you the regular company's receipt.

CHICAGO NOTES.

GEORGE A. SCHROEDER, formerly rate clerk of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, has recently gone into the printing business. The firm is Keogh & Schroeder, and the place of business 167 Adams street. They do railroad and commercial work.

At the regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 16, it was decided to participate in the Labor Day demonstration in conjunction with the Trades and Labor Assembly. A committee was elected to formulate a standard for type faces, and to arbitrate the question of the brevier-minion type of the Chicago *Daily News*.

AMONG the numbers now flocking to Chicago in the hope of securing lucrative employment on account of the World's Fair, printers from all countries are to be seen. Four French compositors, a preliminary to others, as a result of overconfidence in seeking newer fields, are now stranded in the city. A warning notice to European printers of the actual condition of things in Chicago might be the means of averting much hardship and suffering.

THE members of the Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association and their friends who attended the association's picnic at Burlington Park, June 27, had a rather unpleasant experience. After a day's pleasure, the party returned to the station only to see the regular train passing the station without stopping. A freight train passing a few hours later brought the belated excursionists into the city at 2 o'clock Sunday morning—tired and worn out, and thoroughly disgusted with picnics.

GANE BROTHERS & Co., dealers in bookbinders' machinery and supplies, formerly of 184 Monroe street, have moved to large and commodious quarters at 177 and 179 Monroe street, where they occupy the first floor and basement. They intend to carry a larger stock than they did at the old stand, and anything in the line of supplies for bookbinders can be furnished on the shortest notice. They make a specialty of leather, leatherette, straw-board and binders' board, and can supply anything needed in a first-class bindery. They will be pleased to send circulars or catalogues to anyone interested, on request.

WE acknowledge receipt of a souvenir medal made from aluminum by S. D. Childs & Co., medalists, 140 Monroe street. It is the size of a silver dollar, and weighs but a fraction of what a dollar does. The face design represents the General Grant monument which is to be erected in Lincoln Park this fall. The medal is a very handsome piece of work, and reflects credit on the house producing it. A sample of these souvenirs will be sent anywhere on receipt of 12 cents in postage. In this connection it might be interesting to mention a few facts in regard to this new metal. Following are the weights of various metals per cubic foot: Platinum 1,342 pounds, gold 1,204 pounds, lead 711 pounds, silver 655 pounds, copper 548 pounds, brass 524 pounds, steel 490 pounds, iron 485 pounds, tin 459 pounds, aluminum 179 pounds. Thus it will appear that gold is seven times as heavy as aluminum. Aluminum stands the severest tests as to discoloration, and sulphuric or concentrated nitric acid have no effect upon it whatever. When tempered it has a tensile strength of thirty-eight tons per square inch, taking a harder temper than the best of steel. It is highly sonorous, and therefore admirably suited to use in bells; is as pliable as gold or silver, and can be beaten into a thin leaf, or drawn into a fine wire. Aluminum cannot be soldered, and large sums of money have been offered for a solution of this problem.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE work of the International Typographical Union organizers the past year has resulted in the forming of thirty-eight typographical unions, ten pressmen's unions, six electrotypers and stereotypers' unions and three pressfeeders' unions.

THE New York typothetæ has considered the proposition of the journeymen printers that their working hours be reduced to nine per day after October 1, next. It was decided that it would be impossible to make the proposed reduction.

THE master-printers of Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, Hanover, Brunswick and the Free Cities have unanimously resolved to adhere to the ten-hour day, and have instructed their representatives on the Tariff Commission to vote in accordance with this resolution.

THE next quarterly meeting of the De Vinne Press Mutual Aid Association, New York City, will be held July 9. The association has a membership of 109, and is increasing rapidly at each meeting. Last year \$660 was paid out in benefits, and there is now a balance of \$600 in the treasury. It is in its seventh year.

THE typothetæ of New Haven, Connecticut, have decided to oppose the demands of the typographical union for the nine hour day, and have also decided that it would be advisable to change the time of holding the next convention of the United Typothetæ, which is to be held in Cincinnati, from October to September, in order that the convention may take some action on this question, as the nine-hour demand may go into effect October 1.

At the last meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held Sunday, June 21, 1891, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the recording-secretary be directed to request each chapel to send one representative to form a committee to provide ways and means for the proper entertainment of the delegates to the International Typographical Union, at the next annual session, to be held in this city. Said committee to meet at the call of the president of the union.

In conformity with above, chairmen were requested to hold an election in their respective chapels as soon as practicable, and report name and address of delegate so elected to the president by June 26. The delegates presented a lengthy and interesting report. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered them by the union.

TRADE NEWS.

E. M. HARDY, of Janesville, Wisconsin, continues the printing business formerly conducted by Hardy & Parker.

ON June 15, Samuel Booth & Co., printers, New York, assigned to G. W. Fleckenstein, with preferences amounting to \$4,187.

FIRE recently destroyed the Sanitarium printing office and building at Battle Creek, Michigan. Loss \$40,000. The entire edition of *Good Health* for June was burned.

COSACK & Co., the lithographers and publishers, of Buffalo, New York, will soon have ready a very fine line of calendars, and a full assortment of calendar tablets for 1892. Orders should be placed early.

As a memorial to their late president, J. P. Wickersham, the Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, have changed the firm name to the Wickersham Printing Company.

A. W. HYATT, of New Orleans, Louisiana, has sold his stationery establishment to the A. W. Hyatt Stationery Manufacturing Company, limited, and the business will be continued at the old stand, 73 Camp street.

THE MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Middletown, New York, have issued a new specimen book of wood type and a new price list of printers' materials, either or both of which will be sent to any address on application.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Lamoureux & Co., typefounders, Caixa A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on another page. This firm deals in printing machinery and supplies, and sells paper of all kinds, and invites correspondence with consumers throughout South America. American manufacturers desiring to find a

market for their goods in that part of the world would do well to write to this new concern. In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from Rio de Janeiro that may interest those looking for an opening in South America.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of 323 Dearborn street, Chicago, have some special bargains in bookbinders' machinery, recently purchased at sheriff's sale. If you want a good book trimmer and wire stitcher, or a ruling machine, write to them. They may have just what you want.

A CHANGE has been made in the Bigelow Printing and Publishing Company, Buffalo, New York, Mr. Walter S. Bigelow, president and one of the founders of the company, retiring. Hereafter the company will be known as the Kittinger Printing Company, Benjamin Kittinger, president, and Jesse Kittinger, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

MR. C. F. THORPE, manufacturers' agent, at 303 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, reports business as flourishing. His firm is now called the Minneapolis Printers' and Bookbinders' Supply Company, and the name indicates the scope of the business. Everything used in a bindery or printing office is kept in stock or can be furnished promptly.

J. E. HOCKETT was appointed general manager of the Card Electric Motor & Dynamo Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, vice H. H. Walter resigned. This company seems to be in a most flourishing condition on account of the largely increased demand for the Card motor. We understand the company is contemplating increasing their facilities within the next sixty days.

THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, have recently made arrangements with Mr. J. W. Ostrander, of 79 Jackson street, Chicago, to supply their well-known Cleveland-Gordon presses. He will carry a complete line in stock, and all orders sent him will have prompt attention. Printers contemplating the purchase of a jobber should write to Mr. Ostrander.

THE HASTINGS CARD COMPANY, of 26 Beekman street, New York City, have just issued a circular announcing that Mr. Charles W. Cox, who represented them in the West for some time past, has left their employ. They propose to solicit business hereafter by means of circulars and samples. THE INLAND PRINTER would suggest to them even a better way than this, and that is an advertisement in its pages every month.

MR. H. P. HALLOCK, for the past dozen years associated with Golding & Co., Boston, Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, and the Omaha Typefoundry of Omaha, has now branched out for himself, and can be found at 1002 New York Life building, Omaha, Nebraska. He deals in printing machinery and printing outfits generally, and would be pleased to hear from those in the market for cylinder or platen presses, paper cutters, engines and boilers or materials.

AMONG the recent callers at THE INLAND PRINTER office was Mr. George F. Barden, of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, who has been on a trip through the West, having just come to Chicago from St. Paul. Mr. Barden informs us that the statements that have been circulated in regard to the company are entirely without foundation, and the reports have had so much publicity through the trade papers that he felt the company might have been somewhat injured thereby. Mr. T. A. Mole, the efficient treasurer of the company, has not retired, and ledger and other papers are still being manufactured as usual by the company. The unfortunate embarrassment which seemed to stare the company in the face, on account of the president having indorsed paper of other firms, was an occurrence that caused more annoyance to people who had no interest in the matter than they should have allowed it to. Their mills are running to the full capacity, and every obligation of the company will be met without a question. One of the large orders recently received by this mill was from the city department of New York City, and the general trade of the company could not be better than it is at the present time.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. R., Brantford. The fault is not with the presswork. The cuts are inferior, from all appearances.

B. L., Ottawa, Ontario. How or where can transparent cement be procured for uniting glass. *Answer.*—We have read that isinglass when boiled in spirits of wine produces a transparent cement, and have no doubt that this would meet your wants.

M. T., Detroit, Michigan. How can I remove ink-stains from the leaves of books. *Answer.*—Wet the soiled place with warm water, using a camel's hair brush; then wet it with a solution of oxalate of potash, or oxalic acid, one drachm to one ounce of water, then wash the place with clean water and dry carefully with blotting paper.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Commercial*, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is now in its tenth year of continuous publication.

THE *Granite Cutters' Journal* has moved to Concord, New Hampshire, from Barre, Vermont.

THE *Boston News*, a comparatively new venture, is prospering, if we may judge from its appearance, despite the boycott.

THE *Democrat*, New Castle, Indiana, has recently changed hands, and shows a marked improvement in general appearance.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the eminent literary and political journalist, will complete his sixty-eighth year next February (1892).

JOHN H. FARRELL and Charles S. Stanton have become proprietors of the *Albany Evening Union*, with Mr. Farrell president of the company, who takes active charge.

THE first number of volume II of the *Outing Weekly Tennis Record* for the season of 1891, was published on June 13, and it should be read by every devotee of the delightful game.

THE *Orwell Transcript* is the latest addition to the family of Vermont papers. It is a four-page sheet published at Orwell by the *Brandon Union* man and is really an offshoot of that paper.

MR. J. Y. BRATTON, for some time past associate city editor on the *Baltimore Sun*, is now filling the position of advertising agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, with office in the Baltimore & Ohio building, Baltimore.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) *Herald* has purchased the building just vacated by the Presbyterian Publishing Company, and will move in shortly. The counting room is already located there. This will give Nashville a "Newspaper Row," the *American*, *Herald* and *Banner* all being located side by side.

THE office of the *Sound Breeze*, Lynn, Connecticut, was destroyed by fire on the night of June 1. Mr. F. L. Babcock, the publisher, was presented by citizens of the town with another building, which was placed by the donors on the site of the one burned. The people of Lynn evidently appreciate their local paper and the efforts of its enterprising owner.

H. E. ROUNDS, formerly of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has just issued a prospectus, stating that about July 4 he will commence the publication of the *Rogers Park News*, which is to be an eight-page six-column weekly newspaper. Rogers Park is one of Chicago's liveliest suburbs, and a good location for a paper such as we are sure Mr. Rounds will publish. We wish him all success.

OBITUARIES.

ON June 6 George M. Chester died at his residence in Detroit, Michigan, after a long illness. He spent the winter at Pass Christian, Mississippi. Mr. Chester was the oldest attaché of the *Free Press* in Detroit, first becoming a member of the staff in 1858, after he graduated from the Michigan University. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he volunteered his services to the country, and with the First Michigan left for the seat of war, commissioned as war correspondent of the *Free Press* by the late W. F. Storey. Arriving at Washington, he was assigned a clerkship in Colonel Rucker's office, where his services were found to

be invaluable. He also did good work as quartermaster at Elmira, New York, for the great draft, and handled, clothed and sent to the front all the troops raised in that great draft in Western New York. In 1864 President Lincoln promoted him to be captain and assistant quartermaster-sergeant of volunteers. He was also on the staff of General Augur. At the close of the rebellion Captain Chester returned to civil life, and resumed his connection with the *Free Press*. He also filled the position of city editor of the *St. Paul Press*, from whence he went to New York as reporter on the *Tribune*, and later as junior editor of Appleton's *Journal*, and subsequently engaged in different capacities on the New York dailies. In 1878 he returned to Detroit, and for a while managed and published *Chaff*, a society and dramatic paper. He again returned to the *Free Press*, remaining in active service until last September, when he went South for his health. He is best remembered to Detroit and Michigan readers as state editor. Mr. Chester was an exceptionally valuable newspaper worker, being a thorough, painstaking, accurate, graceful and felicitous writer and an untiring and prodigious worker.

THE death of Mr. W. O. Hickok, president of the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, occurred on May 25. Mr. Hickok started business in a small way in 1846, and under his judicious management the firm has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. His death will in no way interfere with or change the business as heretofore conducted, and the management will continue practically the same.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Augusta, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15; book printers, \$2.50 per day. Recently expected trouble was avoided by conservative action.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. District Organizer Williams spent a few days in this city recently, and made many friends while here.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15, nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The *Register* is now set in minion, and makes a handsome sheet. The *Record* has a new dress of brevier, and has made improvements.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, dull is no name for it; prospects, dubious; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Our business men must have all gone to China with their work, for the bottom has fallen completely out of the business here. Within the memory of the oldest typo printing was never so dull here, at this time of the year, as at present.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Business slightly improved since last report. Workingmen in this city are taking much interest in the third party movement.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, job, fair; news, good; prospects, probable lull in job trade; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15. College commencement is over, and prospects are that we will have a few weeks of quiet in jobwork. We elected six members at our June meeting of the union, and have four pending.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, quiet; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. A large number of "subs" in town at present. No. 39 gave the street car strikers \$125 at the last meeting, and levied an assessment to replenish the treasury, and the end is not yet, as more assessments are likely to follow, for the same purpose.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work has been very good this summer, and the outlook is much better than was expected by all. Regular hands are at work, with extra men in some offices.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. J. A. Cupples elected secretary, to fill an unexpired term.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, are slow for next three months; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. The state

work at Tallahassee has about played out, and the boys are returning. Those in are doing fairly well. The *Standard* boys give subbing out freely.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work has been poor for the past month, but is getting better.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$15. Trade has been good for two weeks on account of getting out directory, but that will be done this week, and no one knows what the prospects are. Enough work to keep all "subs" busy.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10. Several printers have left the city during the month, the rush in most of the jobrooms being over. All printers in the city are now employed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. Work for the past month has been very dull, and prospects for the summer are very discouraging.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There are more "subs" than work.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, generally dull during summer months; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 29 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and \$11. There have been two new job offices sprung into existence during the past month, which have given employment to several who have been idle.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Reports from thirty-eight offices show: 2 brisk, 1 good, 5 fair, 17 medium, 9 dull, 3 as usual, 1 suspended. *Sunday Mercury* has suspended publication. Delegates were instructed to vote for Columbia Union, for resolution.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There are enough compositors to fill the demand.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and 21. Trade exceedingly bad. At least 150 more compositors here than necessary. *Alta* a morning daily, employing forty-five men, suspended on the 6th of June.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, poor; prospects, same old story; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers per week, \$18. The membership in the union is constantly and gradually increasing by missionary work among non-union men who never knew anything about the typographical union.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers per week, \$15. A new paper, *The Evening Times*, is to appear in a few days. Mr. Frank Devlin is the editor, and the subscription price is six cents a week. It has a list of over 2,000 with which to begin business—not bad for a starter.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. All shops are running small forces. Work is not likely to pick up to any great extent for a year.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very promising; composition on morning papers, 30 cents with ad's, 33½ cents without ad's; evening and weekly papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, \$11. A committee from the union has had several interviews with the Employers' Association in regard to our proposed advance of \$1 per week on timework and a similar increase on bookwork. This matter is still under their consideration.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, slightly dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. The *Utica Daily Press*, which was the outcome of the *Herald* strike of 1882, has met with its share of prosperity, which is attested by the fact that it will shortly be installed in a handsome structure, now being erected for its accommodation. Its success is attributable, to a certain extent, to its friendliness towards labor.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21 and upwards.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Business is beginning to get rather quiet, and will possibly remain so until about September 1. 165 delegates returned home, and report lots of work done at the big convention of the International Typographical Union at Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Central Typefoundry is cutting new faces of minion and nonpareil for the *St. Louis Republic*—strong ceriph letters, especially adapted to stereotyping, and of a rather peculiar cut.

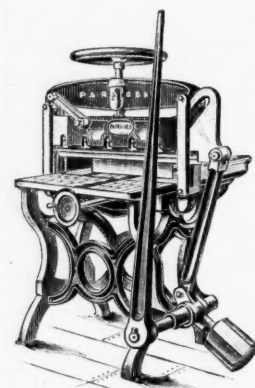
GENERAL BUTLER's forthcoming book will be one of the largest historical autobiographies ever published. It will contain one thousand large pages, printed upon high-grade paper and illustrated with several hundred wood engravings. It will be published in English, German and French. The best artists are now employed on the work. The Dickinson Type Foundry is casting type especially for it. The typography and presswork will be by the Barta Press of Boston, the first edition to be not less than one hundred thousand, probably double that number. The publishers are A. M. Thayer & Co., of Boston.

BOOKBINDERS

Should send for a specimen book of heavy copper logotypes and of brass type to Central Typefoundry, St. Louis.

PARAGON PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES.

Edward L. Miller, of 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, manufactures this well-known make of machines. The "Paragon" is known wherever paper cutters are used. They



have been in use thirteen years, and every year seem to meet with greater and greater success. All sizes have traverse and side gauges. They have broad clamping surfaces for general use, yet the stock can be gauged to a half inch of the knife on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch. Any length of paper can readily be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes. They cut accurately and easily, having extraordinary power. They are made in sizes from 14 inches up to 32 inches, and for hand-power machines cannot

be excelled. Mr. Miller looks personally after the manufacture, and takes particular pains to see to it that none but the best material is used, and that the best workmanship is put upon them. The accompanying cut shows the 30 and 32-inch "Paragon." Orders can be sent direct to the manufacturer or to your nearest printers' supply house.

THE English Government postoffice officials have decided that circulars printed with Central Typefoundry typewriter type must pay letter postage, as it is impossible to distinguish them from those done on a typewriter machine.

KEEP COOL; DON'T GET EXCITED.

When the warm summer days are with us, there are moments when the hardest thing for men to do is to concentrate their thoughts to the humdrum of buying and selling. And the more clean and cool we can be kept, the more comfortable we feel. When work is to be done, however, the materials that work easiest and best are the ones to be sought for, and preferred to all others.

For several years a company has endeavored, by good service and a proper attention to the requirements of the season, and work to be done, to deserve the custom of the best printers, with a fair measure of success. With increased facilities and good workmen, the Buffalo Printing Ink Works are capable of giving the best goods, at a price as low as is consistent with best values, and solicit the orders of good printers, feeling confident of retaining their custom when these inks are used.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



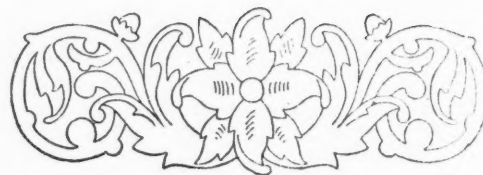
Langill—Photo.

A RICH INTERIOR.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by STEVENS & MORRIS, 20 College place, New York.

2 & M. N. Y.

AN UNRIVALED OFFER



To anyone sending us the names of eight subscribers at the regular club rate (\$1.50 per year each), the amount, \$12.00, to accompany order, we will send by express, charges prepaid, as a premium, a reversible

POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP,

Latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

This double map contains on one side Rand, McNally & Co's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and on the other side the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 66.
A diagram showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5 x 66.
A diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress.
A diagram showing Creeds of the World, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Standing Armies of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A complete map of the World, 13 x 20.
A map of Central America, 10 x 13.

A map of Alaska, 10 x 13.
A map of South Africa, 10 x 13.
A map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10 x 13.
A map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10 x 13.
A complete map of Solar System—best ever made, 13 x 10.
The Names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term.
Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

IT ALSO GIVES IN BRIEF

The History of the U. S. Government by Congresses.
The History of the U. S. by Administrations.
An Analysis of the Federal Government.

Issues of all Political Parties.
The History of all Political Parties in this Country.
The Popular and Electoral Vote for each Candidate.

THINK OF IT

We make you a present of this double map (worth \$5.00) and send it to you *free of any expense*, and guarantee its safe delivery, if you will send us a club list of eight subscribers. You can secure this valuable premium with a little effort. It is worth the trouble. For office or home the map is indispensable. Subscriptions can begin with any number. Give full street address or postoffice box number, as well as city, county and state, to insure safe delivery of papers and the map.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH

To organize a club, we will send you the map, and THE INLAND PRINTER for one year, for \$3.00.

THE INLAND PRINTER

Contains, every month, from 80 to 100 pages. It is a magazine that every printer, or anyone interested in typographic matters, should subscribe for. Its original articles, editorials, news items, illustrations and presswork, challenge careful reading and command the highest commendation.

Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ROMAN BOOK FACES.

The Central Typefoundry has a new book series ready, and two more series being cut. The ideal faces for bookwork—titles, antiques and clarendons—are made to line exactly with them.

THIS IS WORTH READING.

While Chicago is well supplied with the representatives of machinery built in the East, it is agreeable to note that we are not a whit behind eastern manufacturers, and that those who, inspired by a spirit of loyalty to home products, prefer to invest their money where they make it, can purchase as good machinery built in this city as can be found anywhere in the world.

The "Rival" paper cutter, built by H. H. Latham, of 304 Dearborn street, Chicago, though comparatively a new machine, is making, and apparently deserves, a splendid record for itself, as the two following testimonials attest:

H. H. Latham, Esq.:

CHICAGO, ILL., June 19, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Our agreement with you was for you to put up in our bindery one of your 34-inch "Rival" cutters, and we were to pay you cash after a trial of thirty days, but we are so well pleased with your machine that it affords us pleasure to pay you at the end of one day's trial.

The "Rival" works with less noise and with greater accuracy and dispatch than any other cutter we have seen as yet. Down she comes and up she goes as smoothly and noiselessly as if she cut through butter, and still it was cardboard she was cutting. The mechanism and finish we think perfect, and congratulate you on your success.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

H. H. HOFFMAN & Co.

H. H. Latham, Esq.:

CHICAGO, ILL., April 11, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—We have had your 34-inch "Rival" paper cutter in operation about four months. We believe it has few equals and no superior. It is our candid opinion that it stands at the head of the procession. It works to a charm, it is strong and reliable, does fine work, and its execution is perfect. Too much cannot be said in its praise.

Yours truly,

S. D. CHILDS & Co.,

Per J. A. Smith.

SPECIMEN BOOK.

The Central Typefoundry has certainly the handsomest specimen book in this country. The original faces produced by this concern have never been equaled, either in style or variety, while the quality of metal, "copper alloy," though it has lots of imitators, is away in the lead.

WHAT A MASTER PRINTER SAYS.

Under the above title Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, manufacturers of presses, of 8 Spruce street, New York, and 319 Dearborn street, Chicago, send out a circular worded in a way that cannot fail to arrest attention, and be read from beginning to end. For the benefit of our readers who have not seen it we reproduce it below:

The world acknowledges that for many of its best rules of conduct it is indebted to the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin. The maxims of Poor Richard have been printed in over four hundred editions in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Bohemian, Swedish, Gaelic, Welsh, Russian, Polish, Chinese, Catalan, Modern Greek and Phonetic Writing.

This man was the master printer of his time. Let us see if any of these maxims—now so prized by posterity—came from his printing experiences.

If he could enlighten mankind on subjects with which he was not directly brought in contact, how much more can he teach master printers (being himself a master printer) the best rules for their printing prosperity?

Of the nearly two hundred maxims of Franklin, six were undoubtedly suggested by his printing experiences. We give here the texts and our modern applications of them:

"A small leak will sink a great ship." The pressroom is the place to look for leaks. Expenses are just as high for a press running 1,200 an hour as 1,500 an hour. The whole difference between profit and loss is 300 an hour.

"It costs twice as much to be foolish as to be idle." In other words, to run a pressroom unwisely costs more than to close it

entirely. We have known this to be true many times in every year of our experience among printers.

"If time be of all things most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality." Fast-running presses save much otherwise wasted time.

"Drive thy business; let not that drive thee." You can't do much "driving" with slow presses. Drive means speed.

"The cat in gloves catches no mice." Don't expect to make progress if you are encumbered with poor machinery.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the rider was lost." Or, for want of discretion a new press was lost; for want of a new press a customer was lost; for want of a customer a business was lost.

We believe that these maxims can be profitably studied as the wisdom of the experience of the great master printer. And we cannot better close this short talk than by quoting one more of Poor Richard's sayings:

"They that won't be counseled can't be helped."

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' WAR

Still continues, but is likely to end in August. During the fight the Central Typefoundry "copper alloy" is the only quality of type that maintained prices.

THE ELITE RULE BENDER.

As promised some time ago in our paper, we take pleasure in calling the attention of printers generally to the above tool, which is an excellent one for the purpose intended. It is not claimed by the manufacturers that this invention is a *machine*, but it is a neat and practical tool, and in the hands of a man who thoroughly understands his business is capable of producing many handsome wrinkles in the line of rule work. Of course, for two dollars a printer cannot expect to purchase any very elaborate piece of machinery, but he will make no mistake in sending this amount to the Elite Manufacturing Company, of Marshall, Michigan, for one of these benders. The tool is about four inches long, and can readily be carried in the pocket. There are two sizes of cylinders having slots therein, around which rule can be twisted very readily. In addition to the cylindrical portion there is a flat blade with a slot at one end, to use in wrinkling rule. The company is receiving many orders from all parts of the country. The bender which THE INLAND PRINTER received has proved very serviceable, and we can recommend it as being worth all that is charged for it.

MAILING TYPE.

It is folly to think that any old stuff will do for a mail list. A well set and easily corrected list is of the utmost importance. For this reason you should have the Central Typefoundry labor-saving mailing type. All letters are cast uniform in thickness; no spacing required.

KEYSTONE PAPER CUTTER.

Messrs. George H. Sanborn & Sons, of 69 Beekman street, New York City, are the manufacturers of the above machine, the manufactory being in Mystic, Connecticut. In the general construction of the Keystone cutter, the best material and workmanship obtainable are employed, and many new and important improvements suggested by long experience in manufacturing machinery of this description have been embodied; the most important of these being the noiseless friction clutch. This clutch admits of the machine being run at a higher speed than ordinary, and by its use the machine can be instantly started or stopped without jar. The power of the cutter is also greatly increased, and consequently the amount of driving power required is greatly reduced. This clutch requires no adjustment for light or heavy work after once being properly put in position. The table of the machine is in one solid piece, thereby preventing any possibility

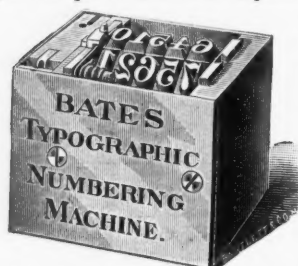
of springing under pressure when the material to be cut is clamped. By making the table in this way it is not necessary to slot or groove the face of the table in order to prevent paper getting under the back gauge, as is necessary when the table is made in two pieces bolted together by light brackets. In order to further insure against any possible displacement, two heavy adjustable braces are placed underneath the center of table. The intersecting clamp and gauge admit of material being cut up to one-half inch in width. This feature is of great importance to lithographers, label printers and all others who have occasion to cut narrow work. The knife-bar is drawn down by adjustable connecting rods at each end, and easily and quickly adjusted whenever necessary. The back gauge is made adjustable, and can be set to cut two or three sizes at one time, as may be desired. All necessary front and back side gauges are furnished and are adjustable. Graduated brass rules are set in face of table, back and front. Rules of this kind are far superior to figures stamped on face of table. The gauge-wheel is turned and graduated, thereby enabling the operator to see just how far the gauge is moved in either direction. The clamp is counterbalanced, and considerable time and labor is consequently saved. In addition to the knife-bars being fitted in the most accurate manner, adjustable gibs are provided, by which all lost motion, caused by wear, can be taken up. The gearing is made from the latest improved patterns, and runs smoothly and without noise. The manufacturers have issued a very handsome pamphlet, describing fully this machine, which they will take pleasure in sending to parties interested.

BOOKBINDERS' LOGOTYPES.

The enterprising Central Typefoundry is forever springing something new. This time it is HEAVY COPPER logotypes or embossing plates for commercial and edition binding. Such words as "LEDGER," "CASH," "JOURNAL," "SALES BOOK," "RECORD," "DEED," "CENTURY," "SCRIBNER'S," "HARPER'S," "VOLUME," and a large variety of other words, in various styles of type, are made and offered at extremely low prices. No binder should be without them.

BATES TYPOGRAPHIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

The accompanying cut shows a very useful device, designed and constructed with special reference to the requirements of the general printer. This machine is intended to be locked in the chase with the form, completely surrounded with ordinary type, cuts and rules, or used separately when nothing but the number is to be printed, and is capable of being operated in the regular



printing press in common use, occupying the smallest possible space, and combining absolute accurateness with the least trouble. The machine is capable of consecutively numbering from 1 to 100,000, and its exact size is but $1\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in width. It is entirely self-contained, and automatically

changes each disk of figures in consecutive order from one to its full numerical capacity. Its action is derived from a vertical bodily movement of the figure disks, resulting from their depression by the platen of the press as each impression is made, and does not depend upon a plunger. The machine is made in the most durable manner, and can stand an almost unlimited amount of wear. The figures can be re-set to any number without removing the machine from the form, or taking it off the press. Every part is made of steel, and is interchangeable to the smallest screw. Any style of figure required can be furnished. On another page will be found an advertisement of this machine. Its manufacturers, the Bates Manufacturing Company, Edison Building, New York City, will send circulars giving fuller information to anyone wishing them.

"COPPER ALLOY" IN GOTHAM.

Damon & Peets have moved into a fine large wareroom, 44 Beekman street, New York, and have taken the agency for the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis. An abundant stock of "Copper Alloy" will be kept and sold at manufacturers' prices.

BROWN & CARVER.

Who is there in the printing trade who has not heard of the celebrated Brown & Carver paper-cutting machines? Offices that have had these machines in use for the last ten or fifteen years can testify to the value there is in them. For durability, reliability, accuracy, workmanship, finish, and all points that go to make a first-class machine, they stand unrivaled. It is unnecessary to go into a detailed description of these machines, but a good idea can be obtained of them by referring to the advertisement on page 873. Mr. C. R. Carver, Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, is the sole manufacturer of the Brown & Carver machine, and today not only maintains the high standard that the Brown & Carver has always held, but endeavors to improve, in every way possible, the machines that he turns out at the present time. You can have the grooved table, or plain, as desired. Circulars and full particulars will be sent to any address, on request.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM- POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECI- MENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type foundries. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A CHANCE FOR A LIVE PRINTER—For sale: an old established printing office, located in one of the largest cities in New England. The plant contains 2 first-class cylinder presses, 2 jobbers, about 300 fonts job type, 30 fonts wood type, 3,000 pounds body type, paper cutter, standing press, cabinets, and everything necessary for a well equipped office. Price low, and terms easy. For further particulars, address G. EDWARD OSBORN & CO., Printers' Warehouse, New Haven, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. \$4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing plant; 300 fonts of type, 6 presses, bindery, all necessary machinery; doing business of \$20,000 a year, state, county and bank work. Proprietor desires to devote attention to daily newspaper, and will sell at a bargain. Address, H. T. DOBBINS, P. O. Box 884, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Half interest and management of the prettiest and most complete \$4,000 office with best business in good city of 50,000 people at invoice price, and \$100 per month satisfactorily guaranteed to purchaser; or will sell whole office at a bargain. Outfit new. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "F. G. E.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

SUPPLY NEARLY EXHAUSTED—The volumes left over after supplying the members of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," were made up into sets and have been sold from time to time bound and in sheets at a small part of their real value, in many instances less than the original charge to members for binding alone. We offer the remaining unbound sets, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at \$2.65. Every third order one of the complete sets (4 vols.) will be substituted, formerly sold at \$3.75. ED. H. McCLEURE, Buffalo, New York.

THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN PRINTING—We have only five unbound complete sets of the "Specimen Exchange" left, and for every third order for the set, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at \$2.65, we will substitute one of the complete unbound sets, heretofore sold at \$3.75. If you doubt its worth, ask THE INLAND PRINTER. ED. H. McCLEURE, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED—A few copies of the February, 1891, number of THE INLAND PRINTER; will pay 15 cents apiece for them. INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED—A purchaser for a good job office in Seattle, Washington; doing a good business; type and machinery nearly new; valuable standing forms and good will to purchaser. Office inventories at \$3,500. Will give satisfactory terms to right party. Call on or address, EMERSON P. JENNINGS, Trustee, 110 Madison St., Seattle, Washington.

WANTED—A Washington Press (second-hand) in good condition. BEHRING, GITTINGS & CO., Photo-Engravers, 318 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WANTED—By a job or all around printer, a permanent position in some good office in the West. Address "A. Z.," care INLAND PRINTER.

The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two-lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, paging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sawing, etc., machines. FULL BINDERY OUTFITS.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo. wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn St., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn St. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAILING MACHINES.

Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mailbags, 20,000 *Inter-Oceans*; 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer \$10.25. No agents. Get your send-off by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 243 and 245 Wells street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The Standard and the Durable.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 18 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for specimen book and sheets of new faces.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

ZINC ETCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER



EXPEDITES BUSINESS, REDUCES EXPENSES,
AND ABOVE ALL
GIVES SATISFACTION.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.



HIGH-CLASS WORK SHOULD BE DONE ON HIGH-GRADE PAPERS.

PRINTERS WILL FIND WHAT THEY DESIRE IN THE

W.S.&B. PARAGON LINEN.

• AND •

REGENT LINEN W.S.&B.

THESE ARE THE ONLY PAPERS ON THE MARKET
THE PULP FOR WHICH IS MADE EXPRESSLY
FOR TYPEWRITTEN WORK.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO PRINTERS.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy.

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, ... GENERAL ... BOOK MANUFACTURERS

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds
for the trade.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

FRANKLIN BUILDING: { 341-351 DEARBORN STREET,
78-88 PLYMOUTH PLACE,
CHICAGO.

IF YOU OWN A DRUM CYLINDER PRESS, AND
MAKE PRINTING YOUR BUSINESS,
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT.

SIMPLE
PRACTICAL,
CHEAP.
IT IS A MONEY-
MAKING
MACHINE IN
ANY OFFICE.
IT HAS NO
RIVAL.

FREER'S COLOR ATTACHMENT

PATENTED
SEPT. 23, 1890.

Printing many colors at ONE IMPRESSION and printing one color over another. It is especially adapted to newspaper and job work, for printing tints and lines in different colors at once through the press. THIS ATTACHMENT WILL DO THE WORK with a very little more time than required on a one color job. Send for circulars and samples of work.

Prices of Attachments Complete — No. 8, \$50; No. 8, \$60;
No. 10, \$65. We guarantee our attachment to give satisfaction.

FREER'S TAPELESS DELIVERY Is attachable to all Drum Cylinders, and does away with both cylinder and down tapes. It is very easily attached. Boxed and shipped, with a guarantee, to any address for \$20.

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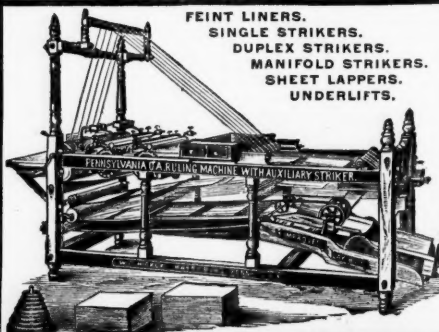
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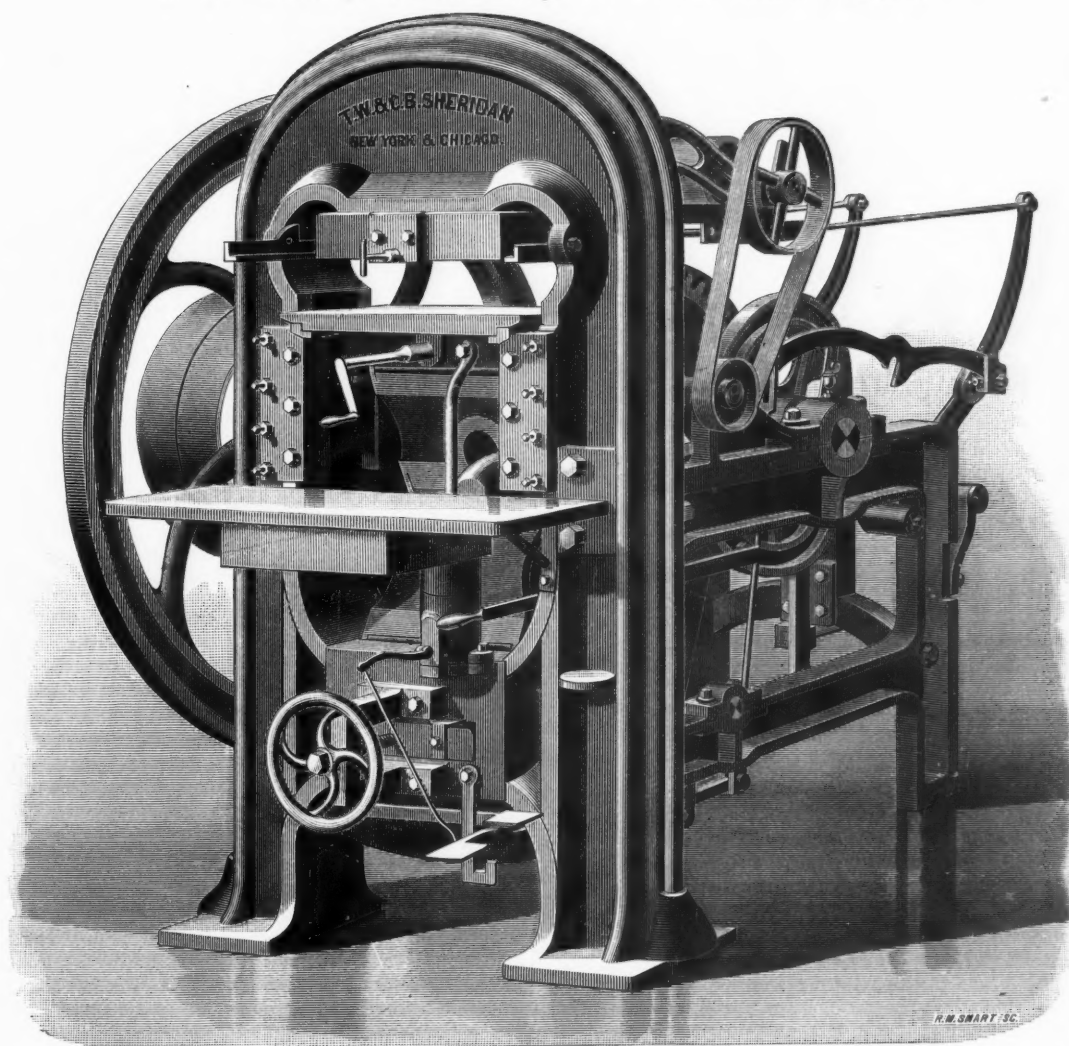
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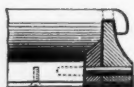
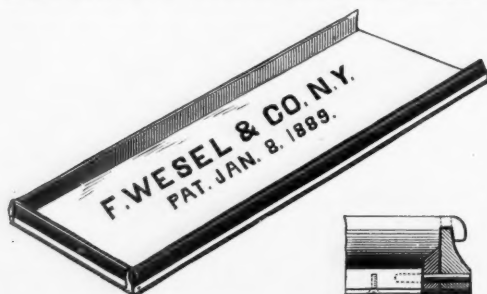
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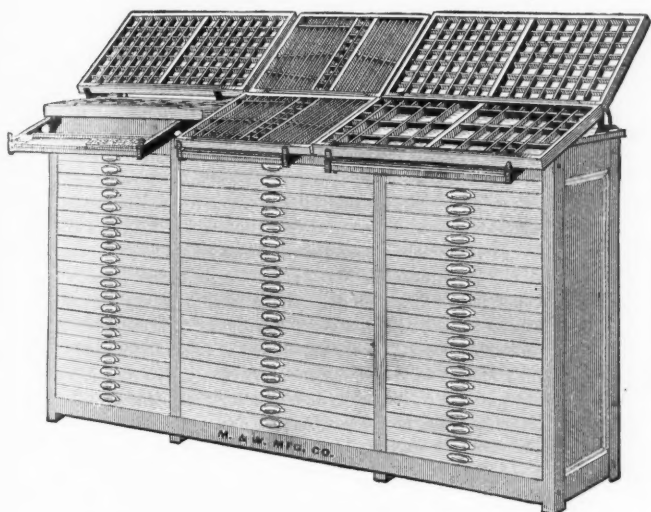
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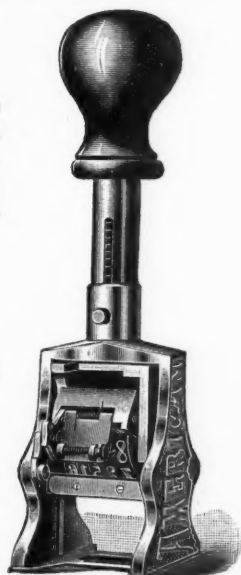
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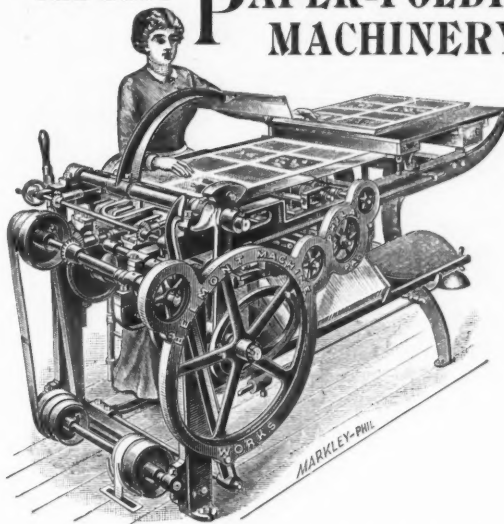
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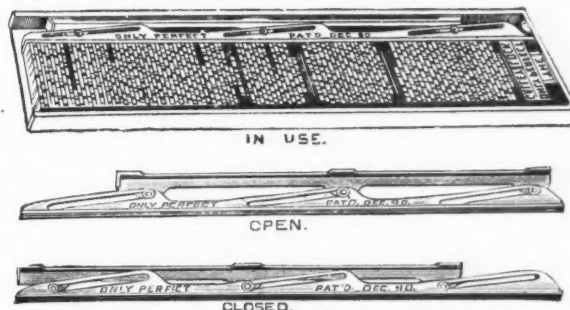
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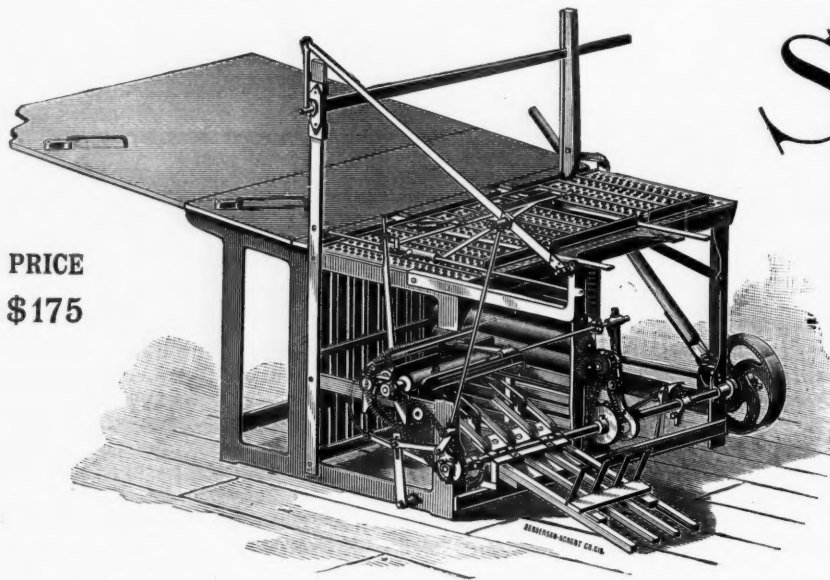
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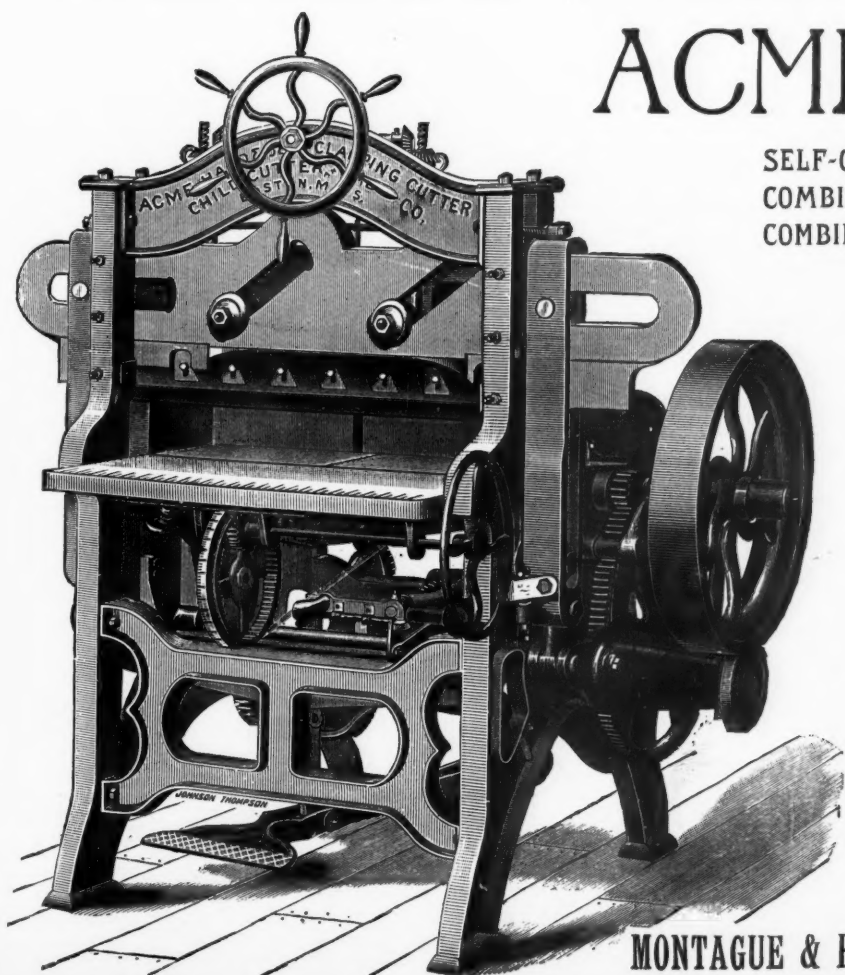




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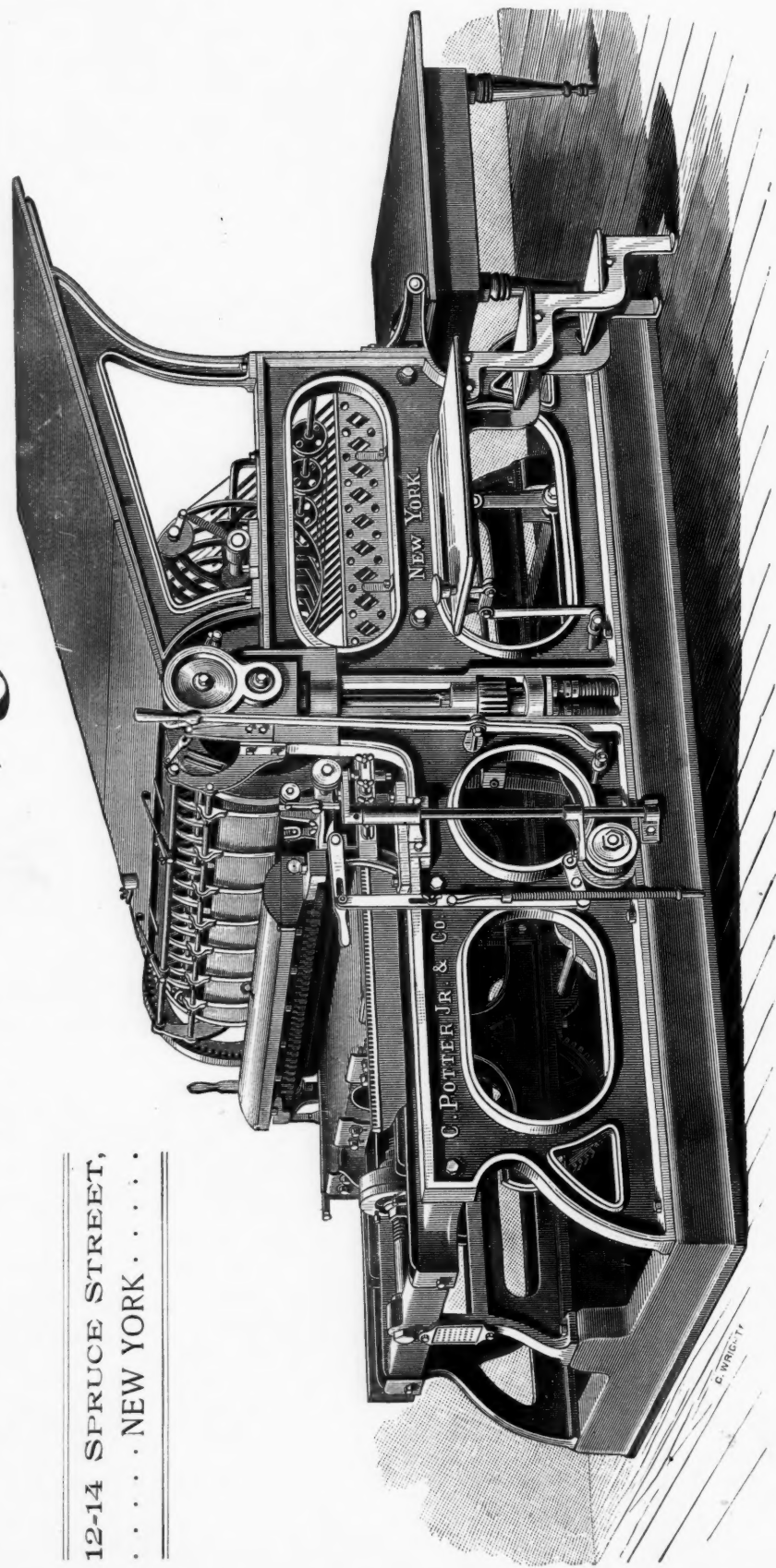
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